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A

CATALOGUE

OF THE

Royal and Noble

AUTHORS OF ENGLAND,

SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND.

VOL. III.

S. Gosnell, Printer, Little Queen Street.

A

CATALOGUE

OF THE

Royal and Noble Authors

OF

ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND;

WITH

LISTS OF THEIR WORKS.

£ C 454
ae

BY THE LATE

HORATIO WALPOLE, EARL OF ORFORD.

ENLARGED AND CONTINUED TO THE PRESENT TIME,

BY THOMAS PARK, F.S.A.

"These sheets are calculated for the closets of the idle and inquisitive; they do not look up to the shelves of what Voltaire happily calls—La Bibliotheque du Monde."

See Vol. II. p. 76.

VOL. III.

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LIONEL CRANFIELD, EARL of MIDDLESEX.

From a fine Miniature by O. Humphry Esq.r R.A.

taken from the Original at Knowle.

Pub.d May 20. 1806. by J. Scott 442 Strand.

THE

NOBLE AUTHORS

OF

ENGLAND.

LIONEL CRANFIELD,

EARL OF MIDDLESEX,

SON of Thomas[2] Cranfield, esq. a merchant of London, was bred in the custom-house, and became well versed in the theory and practice of trade[3]. By the interest of the duke of Buckingham, his kinsman, he became successively master of the requests, of the king's wardrobe, and of the wards; and after being advanced to the office of lord-high-treasurer, was created baron Cranfield in 1621, and the following year earl of Middlesex. He murmured at the expense of the journey to Spain, which gave great offence to the duke; and he was, in several instances, less ob-

[2] Dugdale, Baronage, tom. iii. p. 446; but Fuller calls him Randal Cranfield.

[3] He may be said to have been his own tutor and his own university, says Fuller; And king James became highly affected with the clear, brief, strong, yea and profitable sense he spake Worthies of London, p. 211.

sequious than that court luminary had usually found his satellites. Lord Middlesex, who had great pride, thought it beneath a lord-treasurer to be the tool of a favourite, though a lord-treasurer of that favourite's creation. He was questioned in parliament, and deemed guilty of malversation in his office, upon which his treasurer's staff was taken from him. He was heavily fined, rendered incapable of sitting in the house of peers, and committed prisoner to the Tower of London. The duke seems not only to have gratified his revenge, but to have had an eye to his interest in this prosecution, as he is said to have acquired the earl's house at Chelsea, for his own share of the fine[4]. Retiring to his magnificent seat at Copt-hall, says Fuller, the earl of Middlesex there enjoyed himself contentedly, entertained his friends bountifully, neighbours hospitably, and poor charitably. He was a person of comely presence, cheerful yet grave countenance, and a solid and wise man[5]. He died in 1645, was buried in Westminster-abbey; and had a long monumental inscription placed over him, which is printed by Dugdale.

Lord Clarendon has described his political rise and fall, in the first volume of his History; and relates a remarkable anecdote, that when king James in vain endeavoured to dissuade the duke of Buckingham from following up his prosecution of lord Middlesex, he said to him in great choler, "Steeny, you are a fool,

[4] Granger's Biog. Hist. vol. ii. p. 131.

[5] Worthies, ut sup.

and will shortly repent this folly; and will find, that in this fit of popularity, you are making a rod with which you will be scourged yourself." Then turning in some anger to the prince [6], who sided with the duke, he told him, "that he would live to have his belly-full of impeachments: and, when I shall be dead, you will have too much cause to remember how much you have contributed to the weakening of the crown, by the two precedents you are now so fond of:" intending as well the engaging the parliament in the war, as the prosecution of the earl of Middlesex [7].

The following mock-commendatory verses by this nobleman, were prefixed in 1611 to The Travels or Crudities of Tom Coryat, "the whetstone of all the wits[8]," who must have been stimulated by a preposterous species of vanity, to publish so many ludicrous lampoons upon himself, before his own book [9].

"Great laude deserves the author of this worke,
Who saw the French, Dutch, Lombard, Jew, and Turke,
But speakes not any of their tongues as yet,
For who in five months can attaine to it?
Short was his time, although his booke be long,
Which shewes much wit, and memory more strong:

[6] Afterwards Charles the first.

[7] Hist. of the Rebellion, vol. i. p. 20, fol. edit.

[8] See Wood, Athenæ, vol. i. col. 422.

[9] It has been inferred from Coryat's dedication to his Crudities, that he was unconscious of the design of the poets to ridicule him, but this apparently was not the case. See the present editor's addenda and corrigenda to Biog. Brit. vol. v.

An yron memorie—for who but he
Could glew together such a rhapsodie
Of pretious things? as towers, steeples, rocks,
Tombes, theaters, the gallowes, bels, and stocks,
Mules, asses, arsenals, churches, gates, and townes,
Th' Alpine mountaines, cortezans, and Dutch clownes
What man before hath writ so punctually
To his eternall fame his journey's story?
And as he is the first that I can finde,
So will he be the last of this rare kinde.
Me thinks when on his booke I cast my eies
I see a shop replete with merchandize;
And how the owner jelous of his fame,
With pretious matter garnisheth the same.
Many good parts he hath, no man too much
Can them commend; some few I 'le only touch.
He Greeke and Latin speakes with greater ease
Then hogs eate akornes, or tame pigeons pease:
His ferret eies doe plod so on his booke,
As make his lookes worse then a testie cooke.
His tongue and feete are swifter then a flight,
Yet both are glad when day resignes to night.
He is not proud, his nature soft and milde;
His complements are long, his lookes are wilde:
Patient enough, but, oh! his action
Of great effect to move and stirre up passion.
Odcombe, be proud of thy *odde Coryate*,
Borne to be great, and gracious with the state;
How much I him well wish, let this suffice;
His booke best shewes that he is deeply wise.

Explicit Lionel Cranfield."]

ROBT. DEVEREUX, 3D. EARL OF ESSEX.

ROBERT DEVEREUX,
THIRD EARL OF ESSEX,

[ONLY son of the celebrated earl of Essex, was born at Essex-house in 1592, educated at Eton, and was entered a gentleman commoner of Merton college, Oxon, in 1602. In the first year of king James, he was restored to the honours which his father had forfeited, and became a familiar associate with prince Henry, until some disagreement took place between them during a game at tennis. In August 1605, he was created M. A. and in January following, being then scarcely fourteen, was espoused to lady Frances, one of the daughters of Thomas, earl of Suffolk, who was only thirteen; but on account of their immature age, a separation was agreed upon by the advice of their friends. Lord Essex made the tour of France and Germany; and his countess was taken under her mother's protection. On their reunion, they lived together with great discontent; till a divorce was obtained by lady Essex, on an allegation of impotency: her ladyship having fixed her affections on Robert Carr, afterwards viscount Rochester and earl of Somerset, whom she married in about three months from the time she was divorced [2]. Essex, says Wood [3], per-

[2] Mr. Brydges thinks that the chagrin arising from this unhappy affair, made lord Essex endeavour to hide himself in the country, from the observation and ridicule of the world, for more than seven years. Mem. of the Peers, vol. i. p. 122.

[3] Athen. Oxon. vol. ii. col. 92.

ceiving how little he was beholden to Venus, resolved to address himself to the court of Mars; and for that purpose went into the Netherlands, where he first trailed a pike, and gradually rose to the command of a regiment. Some years after that, he engaged to assist the king and queen of Bohemia in the recovery of their right, where he behaved with gallant resolution, and gained a high renown for feats of arms; yet he became tainted, says his biographer, with calvinistical principles[4]. In 1639 he was made lieutenant-general of foot, under the earl of Arundel; and in 1641 was constituted general of all the forces on the south of Trent. In the same year he was appointed lord chamberlain of the household; and in 1642, forgetting all his former obligations, undertook the command of the parliamentary army: but his military splendour was eclipsed by Fairfax and others, and he retired in disgust to his house at Eltham, where he died on the 13th of September 1646, not without suspicion of having been poisoned[5]. Before this event

[4] Wood, ut sup.

[5] As to the suspicion of lord Essex's having been poisoned, says Dr. Kippis, it can only be regarded as one of the many groundless surmises which were long entertained with regard to the decease of eminent persons, especially if their deaths were sudden. Different accounts have been given of the earl's death: some have ascribed it to an apoplexy; but Ludlow, who was probably well informed, says that it was occasioned by his having overheated himself in the chace of a stag in Windsor forest. Biog. Brit. vol. v. p. 167. An elegy upon his loss appears to have been composed by T. Twiss: and another by Dan. Evance, entitled, Justa Honoraria; or funeral Rites in honour to his deceased Master, Robert Earl of Essex.

took place, the parliament voted him a dukedom; but this honour he is said to have rejected with scorn.

Arthur Wilson, whom Wood terms "a writer of the presbyterian persuasion, that had been of his retinue," tells us that Essex had ever an honest heart, and though nature had not given him eloquence, he had a strong reason which did express him better. His countenance, to those who knew him not, appeared somewhat stern and solemn; to intimates, affable and gentle; to females, obligingly courteous[6]. Lord Clarendon adds the following creditable character. He had no ambition of title, or office, or preferment, but only to be kindly looked upon, and kindly spoken to, and quietly to enjoy his own fortune; and without doubt no man in his nature more abhorred rebellion than he did, nor could he have been led into it by any open and transparent temptation, but by a thousand disguises and couzenages. His pride supplied his want of ambition, and he was angry to see any other man more respected than himself, because he thought he deserved it more, and did better requite it: for he was in his friendships just and constant; and would not have practised foully against those he took to be enemies. No man had credit enough with him to corrupt him in point of loyalty to the king, whilst he thought himself wise enough to know what treason was: but the new doctrine, and distinction of allegiance, and of the king's power in and out of parliament, and the new notions

[6] Hist. of King James, p. 162.

of ordinances, were too hard for him, and did really intoxicate his understanding, and made him quit his own to follow theirs, who, he thought, wished as well and judged better than himself. His vanity disposed him to be his *excellency*[7]; and his weakness to believe that he should be the general in the houses as well as in the field, and be able to govern their counsels, and restrain their passions, as well as to fight their battles; and that by this means he should become the preserver and not the destroyer of the king and kingdom. With this ill-grounded confidence, he launched out into that sea, where he met with nothing but rocks and shelves, and from whence he could never discover any safe port to harbour in[8].

Wood says he was no way inclined to the sullen opinion of those men who disclaim the muses; but if less severe hours of leisure offered themselves in his retired studies, he would employ that time in the perusal of some serious poem: and being reported to have great judgment, especially in English verse, it was his custom to applaud the professors of that art[9], as high as their deserts merited, and to reward them above it; "particularly Francis Quarles and George

[7] The noble historian seems in this place to countervail his former assertion, that he had "no ambition of title."

[8] Hist. of the Rebellion, vol. ii. p. 209, 8vo. edit.

[9] Captain Wm. Mercer, from his "lodging at the Three Pidgeons in Kiffe-street, Westminster," dedicated his Angliæ Speculum, in 1645, to his noble patron Rob. Devereux, earl of Essex, lord-generall, &c. Mercer seems to designate himself as a *Scotsman*, in a poetical petition to the lords and commons, the lord-mayor and aldermen, &c.

Wither, puritanical poets[2]." So strong has been the prejudice excited against these versemen by Denham, Butler, Pope, and others, that to have been the patron of such writers will, by the bulk of mankind, be considered as a reproach. Quarles, however, has been ably vindicated from critical obloquy by the pens of Headley[3], colonel Stanley[4], and Jackson of Exeter[5]; and Wither has at length found one zealous advocate in Mr. Alexander Dalrymple[6]. Lord Essex therefore will suffer no depreciation in the minds of the liberal or candid, because he protected those poets whose

[2] Athen. Oxon. vol. ii. col. 93.

[3] Biographical Sketches, p. lxi.

[4] Gentleman's Magazine, for 1793, p. 211.

[5] Letters on various Subjects.

[6] See Extracts from Juvenilia, 1785, 8vo. Mr. Granger was content to retail the character of Wither at second hand; and it is certainly much more convenient to condemn an author in this summary way by a witty quotation, than to be at the trouble of perusing his works, in order to form an impartial judgment of them. Hence, Wither has had the ill fortune, in common with many a voluminous writer, to have his productions stigmatized as contemptible, because they were too numerous to be read. The common-place sarcasm, that if his verses "rhym'd and rattled all was well," does not apply to the verses of Wither: for he paid less attention to the metrical arrangement of his compositions, than to their nervous sense, shrewd satire, and moral application. Had he sacrificed sentiment to sound with less reluctance, he would doubtless have been more read, and, by many, more highly estimated. Mr. Dalrymple says very justly, "there is in his works uncommon strength of mind with peculiarity of thought, often most happily expressed; and his pen was always employed in the cause of virtue." His politics, however, gave a party-blight to his poetry.

morality and piety procured them the aspersion of being "puritanically affected[7]."

Under the name of lord Essex, while he was captain-general, were published,

"Several Letters to the Speakers of the House of Lords and Commons."

"Letters to several Persons."

"Relations concerning Skirmishes, Battles, taking of Towns, Houses, &c."

"Declarations and other such like Things:"

says Wood[8]. In a small tract were also printed,

"Lawes and Ordinances of Warre, established for the better Conduct of the Army by his Excellency the Earle of Essex, Lord Generall of the Forces raised by the Authority of Parliament for the Defence of the King and Kingdom." Lond. 1642, 4to.

These laws and ordinances treat "of duties to God, of duties in generall, of duties toward superiors and commanders, of duties morall, of a souldier's duty touching his armes, of duty in marching, of duties in the camp and garrison, of duties in action, of the duties of commanders and officers in particular, of the duty of the muster-masters, of victualers, of administration of justice."

The Harleian manuscripts 7007 and 7008, contain three short letters from Robert, earl of Essex, to his lordship's juvenile associate, Henry Frederick, heir-apparent. These have been printed by Dr. Birch in

[7] Wood, ut sup. col. 391.

[8] Ib. col. 405.

his Life of that promising prince, and are of little interest.

Rushworth has printed another in his Historical Collections, vol. ii. p. 3, relating to military proceedings; but his lordship's speech and protestation at the head of his army, in Sept. 1642, reflects higher honour on his character, and may afford a short extract.

"Gentlemen and fellow-soldiers,

"Ye are at this time assembled for the defence of his majesty, and the maintenance of the true Protestant religion, under my command. I shall therefore desire you to take notice what I, that am your generall, shall by my honour promise to perform towards you, and what I shall be forced to expect that you shall perform towards me.

"I do promise in the sight of Almighty God, that I shall undertake nothing but what shall tend to the advancement of the true Protestant religion, the securing of his majesty's royal person, the maintenance of the just privilege of parliament, and the liberty and property of the subject. Neither will I engage any of you into any danger, but I will in my own person run an equal hazard with you; and either bring you off with honour, or (if God have so decreed) fall with you, and willingly become a sacrifice for the preservation of my country.

"Likewise I do promise, that my ear shall be open to hear the complaint of the poorest of my soldiers, though against the chiefest of my officers; neither shall his greatness, if justly taxed, gain any privilege;

but I shall be ready to execute justice against all, from the greatest to the least.

"Your pay shall be constantly delivered to your commanders; and if default be made by any officer, give me timely notice, and you shall find speedy redress.

"This being performed on my part, I shall now declare what is your duty toward me, which I must likewise expect to be carefully performed by you.

"I shall desire all and every officer to endeavour, by love and affable carriage, to command his soldiers; since what is done for fear, is done unwillingly; and what is unwillingly attempted, can never prosper," &c. *.]

* Part. Hist. vol. xi p. 137.

LORD HERBERT,

of Cherbury.

From an Original Picture at the Rev.d M.r Lucy's,

Charlcot, Warwickshire.

Pub.d May 20. 1806. by J. Scott, 442. Strand.

EDWARD,

LORD HERBERT OF CHERBURY,

ONE of the greatest ornaments of the learned peerage, was a man of martial spirit[2] and a profound understanding[3]. He was made knight of the bath when prince Henry was installed for the garter[4]; and being sent embassador to France, to interpose in behalf of the Protestants of that kingdom, he returned the insolence of the great constable Luines with the spirit of a gentleman, without committing his dignity of embassador[5]. It occasioned a coolness be-

[2] [Dr. Donne has a copy of verses addressed to sir Edward Herbert, since lord Herbert of Cherbury, being at the siege of Juliers: and Ben Jonson has a plausive epigram on the same "all-virtuous Herbert." See Brit. Poets, vol. iv. pp. 97, 542.]

[3] [He became a gentleman commoner of University college, Oxon, in 1595, at the age of fourteen; where he laid the foundation, says Wood, of that admirable learning of which he was afterwards a complete master. Athenæ, vol. ii. p. 117.]

[4] [July 2, 1603.]

[5] [An account of the interview between Luines and lord Herbert is detailed in Observations on the Life of Lord Herbert, in Lloyd's State Worthies, p. 790, edit. 1665. Camden reports, that he treated the constable irreverently; but Walton tells us, that he could not subject himself to a compliance with

tween the courts; but the blame fell wholly on the constable. In 1625 sir Edward was made a baron of Ireland[6]; in 1631, of England[7]; but in the cause of his country sided with its representatives[8]. He died in 1648, having written

"De Veritate, prout distinguitur à Revelatione, à verisimili, à possibili, à falso. Cui Operi additi sunt duo alii Tractatus; primus, de Causis Errorum; alter, de Religione Laici. Unà cum Appendice ad Sacerdotes de Religione Laici; et quibusdam Poematibus."

It was translated into French, and printed at Paris in quarto, in 1639[9]. In this book the

the humours of the duke de Luines; so that, upon a complaint to our king, he was called back into England in some displeasure, but at his return gave such an honourable account of his employment, and so justified his comportment to the duke, and all the court, that he was suddenly sent back upon the same embassy. New Biog. Dict. vol. viii. p. 52.]

[6] [By the title of lord Herbert of Castle-island.]

[7] [By that of lord Herbert of Cherbury, in Shropshire.]

[8] In the Parliamentary History, it is said that lord Herbert offended the house of lords by a speech in behalf of the king, and that he attended his majesty at York. Yet the very next year, on a closer insight into the spirit of that party, he quitted them, and was a great sufferer in his fortune from their vengeance. Vide Parl. Hist. vol. xi. p. 3, 87. [In 1639 he accompanied the English army in an expedition to Scotland, and wrote a poem at Alnwick, called "The Idea." See his Occasional Verses, p. 75.]

[9] [In 1624, says Biog. Dict.; and again in 1633: Wood tells us, that Thomas Master, "a vast scholar," had a hand in lati-

author asserts the doctrine of innate ideas. Mr. Locke, who has taken notice of this work, allows his lordship to be "a man of great parts." Gassendi answered it, at the request of Peiresc and Diodati; but the answer was not published till after Gassendi's death. Baxter made remarks on the Treatise de Veritate, in his More Reasons for the Christian Religion; and one Kortholt (a foolish German zealot) took such offence at it, that he wrote a treatise intituled De tribus Impostoribus magnis, Edvardo Herbert, Thomâ Hobbes, et Benedicto Spinosâ, Liber [a].

nizing lord Herbert's book "De Veritate." Vide Athenæ, vol. ii. col. 40, and note 5, postea.]

[a] Gen. Dict. vol. vi. p. 122. Wood, vol. ii. p. 118. In Leland's View of deistical Writers, vol. i. p. 24, it is said that there exists a manuscript life of this lord, "drawn up from memorials penned by himself," in which is a most extraordinary account of his lordship putting up a solemn prayer for a sign to direct him whether he should publish his Treatise "de Veritate" or *not*; and that he interpreted a sudden noise as an imprimatur. There is no stronger characteristic of human nature than its being open to the grossest contradictions. One of lord Herbert's chief arguments against revealed religion is, the improbability that Heaven should reveal its will to only a portion of the earth, which he terms *particular religion*. How could a man (supposing the anecdote genuine) who doubted of *partial*, believe *individual revelation*? What vanity to think his book of such importance to the cause of truth, that it could extort a declaration of the Divine will, when the interests of half mankind could not!

"De Religione Gentilium, Errorumque apud eos Causis."

The first part was printed at London 1645 [3], 8vo. and the whole in 1663, 4to. and reprinted in 1700, 8vo. It was translated into English by Mr. W. Lewis, 1705, 8vo.[4].

"Expeditio Buckinghami Ducis in Ream Insulam."

Published by Tim. Baldwin, LL. D. 1656, Lond. 8vo.

"Life and Reign of Henry the Eighth."

Lond. 1649, 1672, and 1682 [5]. Reprinted in

[3] [In that year his lordship sent the MS. of this work to Gerard Vossius, as appears from a letter of lord Herbert's, and Vossius's answer. Biog. Dict.]

[4] [Under this title: "The ancient Religion of the Gentiles, and Causes of their Errors considered. The Mistakes and Failures of the heathen Priests and wise Men in their Notions of the Deity, and Matters of divine Worship, are examined with regard to their being destitute of divine Revelation."]

[5] [Lord Orford remarks, in an advertisement to the Life of Lord Herbert, that his Reign of Henry the Eighth is allowed to be a master-piece of historic biography. Bishop Nicolson, in his English historical Library, commends it above all the annals of that period, and says, "the author has acquitted himself with the like reputation as lord chancellor Bacon gained by the Life of Henry the Seventh; having in the politic and martial part been admirably particular and exact, from the best records that were extant." But Anthony Wood transfers part of this commendation to the learned Thomas Master, who was a drudge to lord Herbert, and assisted him much. Wood

Kennet's Complete History of England. The original manuscript was deposited by the author in 1643, in the archives of the Bodleian library. It was undertaken by command of king James the first,' and is much esteemed: yet one cannot help regretting, that a man who found it necessary to take up arms against Charles the first, should have palliated the enormities of Henry the eighth, in comparison of whom king Charles was an excellent prince. It is strange that writing a man's life should generally make the biographer become enamoured of his subject[6]; whereas one should think, that the nicer disquisition one makes into the life of any man, the less reason one should find to love or admire him.

had seen four thick volumes in folio, of literary materials for his lordship's structure, in every one of which he found the hand-writing of Master, either interlining, adding, or correcting, and one of the four was mostly written by him: whence he inferred, beyond doubt, that he had an especial hand in composing the said Life and Reign of King Henry the Eighth. Vide Athen. Oxon. vol. ii. col. 40.]

[6] [May not the source of this feeling be resolved into a natural partiality for whatever has obtained our studious attention? though it probably requires a sympathy of mind or congeniality of sentiment, between the biographer and his subject, before either love or admiration can be awakened.]

"Occasional Poems[7]."

Lond. 1665, 8vo. Published by Henry Herbert, his younger son, and by him dedicated to Edward, lord Herbert, grandson of the author[8].

Others of his poems are dispersed among the works of other authors, particularly in Joshua Sylvester's "Lachrymæ Lachrymarum, or the Spirit of Tears distilled for the untimely Death of Prince Henry." London, 1613, 4to.[9].

In the library of Jesus College, Oxford, are preserved his lordship's Historical Collections[a].

He is buried at St. Giles's in the Fields[3], but

[7] [The title runs thus: "Occasional Verses of Edward Lord Herbert, Baron of Cherbury and Castle-island, who deceased in 1648."]

[8] ["This collection," says the editor, "of some of the scattered copies of verses, composed in various and perplexed times by your late grandfather, belongs of double right to your lordship, as heir and executor."]

[9] [One poem appeared in this collection entitled, "Eligee on the untimely Death of the incomparable Prince Henry, by Sir Edward Herbert." The whole is obscurely metaphysical. Lord Herbert wrote another "Elegy on the Death of Dr. Dunn," i.e. Dr. Donne; who had addressed a poem to his lordship. See p. 13, sup.]

[a] Vide Account of the Antiquities and Curiosities of Oxford, 1749, p. 100.

[3] [With this Latin inscription over his grave: "Hic inhumatur corpus Edvardi Herbert equitis Balnei, baronis de Cherbury et Castle-island, auctoris libri, cui titulus est, 'De Veritate.' Reddor ut herbæ vicesimo die Augusti anno Do

had erected an allegoric monument for himself in the church of Montgomery, a description of which is given by Lloyd[4]. His lordship had been indemnified by the parliament for his castle of Montgomery, which they thought proper to demolish.

[The very curious and eccentric "Life of Lord Herbert, penned by himself," was printed at Strawberry-hill for private use only, in 1764, from an original manuscript[5] by the noble writer; but was reprinted for

mini 1648." The following "Epitaph for Himself" was printed in his lordship's Occasional Verses:

"Reader,
"The monument which thou beholdest here,
Presents *Edward*, lord *Herbert*, to thy sight;
A man, who was so free from either hope or fear,
To have or lose this ordinary light,
That when to elements his body turned were,
He knew that as those elements would fight,
So his immortal soul should find above
With his CREATOR, peace, joy, truth, and love!"]

[4] English Worthies, p. 1018.

[5] Its fortuitous discovery is thus described: "The manuscript," says lord Orford, "was in great danger of being lost to the world: Henry, lord Herbert, grandson of the author, died in 1691 without issue, and by his will left his estate to Francis Herbert, of Oakley-park, his sister's son. At Lymore in Montgomeryshire, was preserved the original manuscript. Upon the marriage of Henry, lord Herbert, with a daughter of Francis, earl of Bradford, Lymore, with a considerable

sale by Dodsley, in 1770, 4to. with a dedication and advertisement by lord Orford; who observes, it is perhaps the most extraordinary account that ever was given seriously by a wise man of himself. His lordship thus proceeds to characterize the noble author: "His valour made him a hero; his sound parts made him a philosopher. Few men, in truth, have figured so conspicuously in lights so various. As a soldier he won the esteem of those great captains the prince of

part of the estate thereabouts, was allotted for her jointure. After his decease lady Herbert usually resided there: she died in 1714. The manuscript could not then be found; yet while she lived there, it was known to have been in her hands. Some years afterwards it was discovered at Lymore among some old papers, in very bad condition, several leaves being torn out, and others stained to such a degree as to make it scarcely legible. Under these circumstances, inquiry was made of the Herberts of Ribbisford (descended from sir Henry Herbert, a younger brother of the author-lord), in relation to a duplicate of the memoirs, which was confidently said to be in their custody. It was allowed that such a duplicate had existed; but no one could recollect what was become of it. At last, about the year 1737, this book was sent to the earl of Powis, by a gentleman whose father had purchased an estate of Henry Herbert of Ribbisford (son of sir Henry Herbert above mentioned), in whom was revived in 1694, the title of Cherbury, which had extinguished in 1691. By him (after the sale of the estate) some few books, pictures, and other things were left in the house, and remained there to 1737. This manuscript was amongst them; which not only by the contents (as far as it was possible to collate it with the original), but by the similitude of the writing, appeared to be the duplicate so much sought after; and from this the work was printed." Advert. to Lord Herbert's Life.

Orange and the constable de Montmorency: as a knight, his chivalry was drawn from the purest founts of the Fairy Queen. Had he been ambitious, the beauty of his person would have carried him as far as any gentle knight can aspire to go. As a public minister he supported the dignity of his country, even when its prince disgraced it; and that he was qualified to write its annals as well as to ennoble them, his History of Henry the Eighth proves, and must make us lament that he did not complete, or that we have lost, the account he purposed to give of his embassy. These busy scenes were blended with, and terminated by, meditation and philosophic inquiries. Strip each period of its excesses and errors, and it will not be easy to trace out, or dispose the life of a man of quality into a succession of employments which would better become him. Valour and military activity in youth; business of state in the middle age; contemplation and labours for the information of posterity in the calmer scenes of closing life: this was lord Herbert; the deduction he will give himself."

As very little of this deduction, which extends to more than a hundred and seventy quarto pages, can be transferred to the present work, it may be sufficient as a specimen of his lordship's prose style, to reprint the introductory exordium.

"I do believe," says lord Herbert, "that if all my ancestors had set down their lives in writing, and left them to posterity, many documents (necessary to be known of those who both participate of their natural inclination and humours, must in all probability run a

not much different course,) might have been given for their instruction; and certainly it will be found much better for men to guide themselves by such observations as their father, grandfather, and great grandfather might have delivered to them, than by those vulgar rules and examples which cannot in all points so exactly agree unto them. Therefore, whether their life were private, and contained only precepts necessary to treat with their children, servants, tenants, kinsmen, and neighbours, or employed abroad in the university, or study of the law, or in the court, or in the camp, their heirs might have benefitted themselves more by them than by any else; for which reason I have thought fit to relate to my posterity those passages of my life, which I conceive may best declare me, and be most useful to them: in the delivery of which I profess to write with all truth and sincerity, as scorning ever to deceive or speak false to any. And therefore detesting it much more where I am under obligation of speaking to those so near me, and if this be one reason for taking my pen in hand at this time, (so as my age is now past threescore,) it will be fit to recollect my former actions, and examine what had been done well or ill, to the intent I may both reform that which was amiss, and so make my peace with God; as also, comfort my self in those things which through God's grace and favour have been done according to the rules of conscience, vertue and honor," &c.

Two Latin poems are inserted in his lordship's life:

"De Vitâ humanâ:"

"De Vitâ cœlesti Conjectura."

These pieces were printed in 1647, with a longer, thus entitled:

"Hæred. ac Nepot. suis Præcepta et Consilia E. B. H. de C. & C. I. de K."

The quarto tract which contains them is preserved in the Bridgewater library, and perhaps in that alone.

His lordship's scarce volume of "Occasional Poems," consists chiefly of metaphysical love-verses; ingenious, but unnatural; platonic in sentiment, but frequently gross in expression; and marked by an eccentricity which pervaded the life and character of lord Herbert [6]. Two short effusions, however, may not be unacceptable.

"TO A YOUNG PALE BEAUTY.

"From thy pale look while angry love doth seem
With more imperiousness to give his law,
Than where he blushingly doth beg esteem;
We may observe py'd beauty in such aw,
That the brav'st colour under her command
Affrighted, oft before you doth retire;
While, like a statue of yourself you stand
In such symmetrique form, as doth require

[6] Granger has aptly described lord Herbert as a man who was at once wise and capricious; who redressed wrongs, and quarrelled for punctilios; hated bigotry in religion, and was himself a bigot to philosophy; exposed himself to such dangers as other men of courage would have carefully declined; and called in question the fundamentals of a religion, which none had the hardiness to dispute besides himself. Biog. Hist. vol. ii. p. 146.

No lustre but its own: as, then, in vain,
One should flesh colouring to statues add;
So were it to your native white a stain
If it in other ornaments were clad,
Than what your rich proportions do give,
Which in a boundless fair being unconfin'd,
Exalted in your soul, so seem to live,
That they become an emblem of your mind;
That so, who to your orient white should joyn
Those fading qualities most eyes adore,
Were but like one who gilding silver coin,
Gave but occasion to suspect it more."

"TO HIS WATCH, WHEN HE COULD NOT SLEEP.

"Uncessant minutes, whil'st you move you tell
The time that tells our life, which though it run
Never so fast or farr, your new begun
Short steps shall overtake: for though life well
May scape his own account, it shall not yours.
You are Death's auditors, that both divide
And summ whatere that life inspir'd endures,
Past a beginning; and through you we bide
The doom of Fate, whose unrecall'd decree
You date, bring, execute; making what's new,
Ill; and good, old; for as we die in you,
You die in time, time in eternity."

"A Dialogue on Education," attributed to lord Herbert, was published in 1768, 4to. and several of his lordship's letters may be found among the Harleian manuscripts.]

ARTHUR LORD CAPEL,

From an Original Picture in the
Collection of the Earl of Essex.

ARTHUR,

LORD CAPEL.

It was a remarkable scene exhibited on the scaffold on which lord Capel fell: at the same time was executed the once gay, beautiful, gallant earl of Holland, whom neither the honours showered on him by his prince, nor his former more tender connexions with the queen, could preserve from betraying and engaging against both. He now appeared sunk beneath the indignities and cruelty he received from men to whom and from whom he had deserted—while the brave Capel, who, having shunned the splendour of Charles's fortunes, had stood forth to guard them on their decline, trod the fatal stage with all the dignity of valour and conscious integrity [3].

[3] [So said the anonymous author of a poem in Vaticinium Votivum, entitled, "Obsequies on that unexemplar Champion of Chivalrie, and Pattern of true Prowess, Arthur, Lord Capel:

"The scaffold turn'd a stage: where, 't is confest,
The last act, though most bloodie, prov'd thy best:
It prov'd thy solemn coronation, since
The yard 's thy palace, and a glorious prince

He wrote,

"A Book of Meditations[2],"

published after his death; to which are added a few of his letters[3].

[Lord Capel was the only son and heir of sir Henry Capel, who died in the flower of his age. He succeeded to the family estate on the death of his grandfather, sir Arthur, and following the example of his ancestors, says Collins[4], was very eminent for his hospitality to his neighbours, and great charities to the poor, which endeared him to the hearts of the people, who chose him to serve in parliament for the county of Hertford, in 1639 and 1640. In the following year he was advanced to a barony by Charles the first, with the title of lord Capel of Hadham.

Thy president, who after him art hurl'd
To meet thy sovereign in another world:
Transfer'd from earth to heaven, to remain
A fixed star, and wait on Charles his wain."

John Quarles has an elegy on lord Capel, annexed to Regale Lectum Miseriæ, 1649; and Sheppard has another, in his scarce volume of Epigrams, 1651.]

[2] Fuller in Hertfordshire, p. 28.

[3] His device was a sceptre and crown or, on a field azure, with this motto, *Perfectissima Gubernatio*. Vide Catal. of Coronet Devices in the Civil War, at the end of a thin pamphlet, called the Art of making Devices, done into English by T. Blount, 1648.

[4] Peerage, vol. iii. p. 28.

Upon the breaking out of the civil war, he raised at his own charge, some troops of horse, in defence of the royal cause, fought valiantly in many battles and skirmishes, and continued to adhere loyally to his king, till his armies were dispersed, his garrisons lost, and his person imprisoned, when lord Capel compounded with the parliamentarians, and retired to his manor of Hadham. But perceiving the hard usage of his sovereign, he resolutely ventured again, with all the force he could raise, to rescue the king from his enemies; and joining his troops with those of lord Goring and sir Charles Lucas, underwent the severest hardships in the defence of Colchester[5], which after a siege of ten weeks was surrendered upon articles to general Fairfax. In direct breach, however, of those articles, sir Charles Lucas and sir George Lisle were shot, while lord Capel was sent prisoner to Windsor castle; and an act of attainder was ordered by the house of commons to be brought in against him. On the 10th of November following the house voted, that

[5] The brave garrison were compelled to yield for want of provisions, having eaten all the horses, dogs, and cats, and whatever was most reluctant to nature. During the siege lord Capel is said to have wonderfully encouraged the soldiers by his own example, going with a halberd on his shoulder to the watch, and keeping guard in his turn; paying sixpence or a shilling a shot, for all the enemies bullets his men could pick up; and charging the first day of the siege at Headgate, where the enemy was most pressing, with a pike, till the gate could be shut, which at last was but pinned with his cane.

Life of Lord Capel, prefixed to his Contemplations, &c.

he and some others should be banished out of the kingdom; but that punishment not being thought severe enough, he was removed to the Tower[6]. On the 1st of February 1649, he escaped out of his prison, but was discovered and apprehended, two days after, at Lambeth, and committed again to the Tower. On February 10th, he was brought before a pretended high court of justice in Westminster hall, to be tried for treason and other high crimes; and though he strenuously insisted that he was a prisoner to the lord general, that he had conditions given him, and was to have fair quarter for his life; yet his plea was overruled. In three days afterwards he was brought again before the court, when the counsel moved that he should be hanged, drawn, and quartered. However, on the 6th of March he was condemned only to be beheaded, and the sentence was executed[7] on the 9th; his body being carried to Little Hadham in Herts[8].

Lord Clarendon is of opinion, that two or three sharp and bitter speeches which passed between Ireton and his lordship, cost the latter his life.

[7] A particular account of his lordship's behaviour on the scaffold is printed at the end of his Contemplations.

[8] The following manuscript note is prefixed to a copy of lord Capel's Contemplations, &c. in the possession of Mr. Brand:

"This loyal lord at the time of his death, ordered that his heart should be reserved and kept (presaging the restoration of king Charles the second, and presuming that then due obsequies would be paid to the memory of the royal martyr), to be buryed and laid at his royal master's feet: which accordingly was put into a silver box, inclosed in another with two locks,

Lord Clarendon gives him the noble character of a man in whom the malice of his enemies could discover but very few faults, and whom his friends could not wish better accomplished: whose memory all men loved and reverenced, though few followed his example. "In a word," says the earl, "he was a man that whoever shall, after him, deserve best of the English nation, he can never think himself undervalued when he shall hear that his courage, virtue, and fidelity, are laid in the balance with, and compared to, that of the lord Capel[1]." Dr. Smollett, speaking of his lordship's execution, observes that he died a shining example of worth, valour, and fidelity[2]: but Mrs. Macauley, on the contrary, has treated his memory with a democratic species of contempt, which reflects no credit upon her own[3]; since, as Dr. Kippis can-

and for the present reposited in the hands of the lord Beauchamp, who had the keeping of one key, as sir Thomas Corbet had of the other. The lord Beauchamp, finding his departure near, delivered the box to sir Thomas, who upon his death-bed delivered it to the earl of Essex, being then young. But after the restoration, there being (for some unknown reasons) no funeral rites performed to the body of the deceased king, this box was laid by in the evidence-room at Hadham, the earl's seat in Hertfordshire, where it lay till after his decease; and being found there by the late earl's steward, his lordship not knowing what it contained, but enquiring of his mother, and understanding what it was, caused it to be reposited in the family-vault at Hadham."

[1] Hist. of the Rebellion, vol. iii. part i. p. 273, 8vo. edit.

[2] Hist. of England, vol. v. p. 276.

[3] Hist. of England, vol. v. p. 6.

didly remarks, "those who differ the most in political sentiments from lord Capel, should be ready to do justice to his integrity and fortitude[1]."

His lordship's literary remains were first printed in 1654, with the following title:

"Daily Observations or Meditations; divine, morall. Written by a Person of Honour and Piety."

To which are added,

"Certain Letters written to several Persons," 4to.

The volume was afterwards published in 12mo. and entitled,

"Excellent Contemplations, &c. written by the magnanimous and truly loyal Arthur Lord Capel, Baron of Hadham; together with some Account of his Life."

Many of lord Capel's moral axioms may even vie with the aphorisms of Lavater; and would license a more copious selection than is here given from this treasury of contemplative wisdom, if the book were of less frequent occurrence.

"Biting jests, the more truth they carry with them, the broader scarred memory they leave behind them: many times they are like the wounds of chewed bullets, where the ruggedness causeth almost incurable hurts.

"In this tempestuous world no line holds the anchor of contentment so fast as a good conscience: man's favour is but a fine thread, that will scarcely

[1] Biog. Brit. vol. iii. p. 226.

hold one tug of a crafty tale-bearer: honour slips the noose, when vulgar breath, wearyed with constant vertue, is more affected to novelty: riches are gnawn asunder by the greedy teeth of devouring leviathans: but this cable is so strong and compact, that when force is offered to it, the straining rather strengthens by uniting the parts more close.

"The wearied man desires the bed; the discontented man, the grave: both would fain be at rest.

"In heat of argument men are commonly like those that are tyed back to back; close joined, and yet they cannot see one another.

"Those that behave themselves with an uneven and captious conversation towards others, are but tell-tales of their own unpeaceable and miserable unsettled minds within themselves.

"Sharp and bitter jests are blunted more by neglecting, than by responding, except they be suddenly and wittily retorted: but it is no imputation to a man's wisdom to use a silent scorn.

"The idle man is more perplexed what to do, than the laborious in doing what he ought.

"No decent fashion is unlawful: and if fashions be but a diversified decency, without question it is but a cynical singularity either to exclaim against, or not sociably to use them.

"Let our thoughts and actions towards God be pious; to our neighbour, charitable; toward our selves, sober; and our present life will be peaceable, our memory praised, and our happiness eternall."

In the Gentleman's Magazine for Feb. 1757[5], were inserted

"Stanzas by Lord Capel; written when he was a Prisoner in the Tower, during Cromwell's Usurpation;"

and though no authority was adduced to vouch for their genuineness, and the style has little that is obsolete, yet they bear such strong features of resemblance to the heroic temper of this lord, that they cannot be passed by without an extract.

'Beat on, proud billows; Boreas, blow;
Swell, curled waves, high as Jove's roof;
Your incivilities do plainly show
That innocence is tempest-proof:
Though surly Nereus frowns, my thoughts are calm;
Then strike, affliction! for thy wounds are balm.

"That which the world miscalls a jail,
A private closet is to me;
Whilst a good conscience is my bail,
And innocence my liberty:
Locks, bars, and solitude, together met,
Make me no prisoner, but an anchoret.

"I'm in this cabinet lock'd up,
Like some high-prized margarite[6];
Or like some great mogul or pope,
I'm cloister'd up from public sight:

[5] They were afterwards collected in the New Foundling Hospital for Wit, vol. iv.

[6] A pearl. Hence Drummond of Hawthornden writes, in an epitaph on one named Margaret:

Retir'dness is a part of majesty,
And thus, proud sultan, I 'm as great as thee.

" Have you not heard the nightingale,
A prisoner close kept in a cage,
How she doth chant her wonted tale
In that her narrow hermitage?
E'en then her melody doth plainly prove—
Her boughs are trees, her cage a pleasant grove.

" I am that bird which they combine
Thus to deprive of liberty;
And though my corpse they can confine,
Yet, maugre that, my soul is free:
Though I 'm mew'd up, yet I can chirp and sing—
Disgrace to rebels; glory to my king!"[1]

"In shells and gold, *pearls* are not kept alone,
A Margaret here lies beneath a stone;
A *margaret* that did excel in worth
All those rich gems the Indies both send forth."

Poems, 1656.

[1] This excellent old song, says Dr. Percy, is preserved in David Lloyd's Memoirs of those that suffered in the Cause of Charles the First; and he speaks of it as the composition of a worthy personage, who suffered deeply in those times, and was still living about 1668, with no other reward than the conscience of having suffered. The author's name he has not mentioned, but if tradition may be credited, this song was written by sir Roger l'Estrange. Reliques, vol. ii. p. 334. In Harl. MS. 3511 (which manuscript bears the autograph of *Arthur Capell*, as its former possessor) a copy of the above occurs, which is entitled " Mr. Le Strange his Verses in the prison at Linn;" so that lord Capel's slight pretensions to the composition seem to be annihilated.

HENRY RICH,

EARL OF HOLLAND,

YOUNGER brother of Robert, second earl of Warwick, was created baron Kensington in 1622, and earl of Holland in 1624[2]. He was captain of the king's guard, and much in favour with James the first, who made him a knight of the bath; and with Charles the first, who made him a knight of the garter[3]. He commanded as general of the horse, under the earl of Arundel, in the expedition against the Scots in 1639; and made a rash and feeble effort for the king a little before he was beheaded; soon after which, he fell himself by the hand of the executioner, March 9, 1648-9, at the same time with lord Capel and the duke of Hamilton[4].

The earl of Holland, says lord Clarendon, was a younger son of a noble house; but the reputation of his family gave him no great advantage in the world.

[2] Bolton's Extinct Peerage, p. 147.

[3] Granger speaks of him also as a distinguished favourite with Henrietta Maria, the queen of Charles the first, upon whose heart his handsome person, gallant behaviour, and courtly address, are thought to have made an early impression, when he was sent embassador to France, to negotiate the treaty of marriage for the king of England.

[4] Granger's Biog. Hist. vol. ii. p. 132. A particular account of his speeches and conduct on the scaffold was printed with Lord Capel's Remains.

HENRY RICH, EARL OF HOLLAND.

After some time spent in France, he betook himself to the war in Holland, where after he had made two or three campaigns, according to the custom of the English volunteers, he came in the leisure of the winter to visit England, about the time of the infancy of the duke of Buckingham's favours, to whom he grew in a short time very acceptable. He was a very handsome man[5], of a lovely and winning presence, and gentle conversation; by which he had got so easy an admission to the court and grace of king James, that he gave over the life of a soldier. He took all the ways he could to endear himself to the duke, and wisely declined receiving any grace or favour but as his donation; above all, avoided the suspicion that the king had any kindness for him upon any account but of the duke, whose creature he desired to be esteemed, though the earl of Carlisle's friend. And he prospered so well in that pretence, that the king scarcely made more haste to advance the duke, than the duke did to promote the other. Under this protection, he received every day new obligations from the king, and great bounties; and continued to flourish above any man in the court, while the weather was fair; but the storm did no sooner arise, than he declined first from the honour he was said to be master of[6]. After va-

[5] Mercer says, in his panegyrical address to lord Holland,

"Thy beauty too exceeds the sex of men;
Thy courtly presence and thy princely grace
Add to the splendor of thy royall race."

Anglice Speculum, 1646.

[6] Hist. of the Rebellion, vol. i. p. 6.

rious proofs of meanness and tergiversation, lord Holland lost his head by the sentence of that court which had condemned their sovereign to die.

Mr. Reed considers the earl of Holland as a man remarkably selfish in his temper, and of a disposition rather cunning and penetrating than brave or open; and this inference is partly deduced from his illiberal contest with the duke of Newcastle; a particular account of which may be seen in the Biographia Dramatica[7].

The official tracts which make this nobleman rank as an author, are the two which follow:

"The Lord of Holland's Letter from Yorke, the 13 of this instant Moneth of August: to the Honorable Lords of Parliament," 1641, 4to.

"A Declaration made to the Kingdome, by Henry Earl of Holland." Lond. 1643, 4to.

The former of these relates to the disbanding of certain regiments of horse, and the latter appears to have been written as an apology for leaving the king and returning to the parliament; but neither of them appears of sufficient interest to furnish a literary extract[8].]

[7] Vol. i. p. 61.

[8] I take this opportunity of mentioning, that there is a tract in the British Museum with the following title, which is nearly as unintelligible as the contents of the book, at least to the uninitiated: "A. Z. The Earle of Holland, Chief of Adepts, his five and twenty Yeares Wonder-Revelation, from the Yeare 1660 untill the Yeare 1685. Printed at Amsterdam for the Author, 1674." The chief of adepts may have been a mystic of the Swedenborgian class.

JAMES STANLEY, EARL of DERBY.

Published 1806 by J. Scott, 332 Strand.

JAMES STANLEY,

EARL OF DERBY.

Among the sufferers for king Charles the first, none cast greater lustre on the cause than this heroic lord, who seems to have been actuated by a true spirit of honour and disinterestedness. Some contracted great merit from their behaviour in that quarrel; the conduct and brave death of this lord were but the conclusion of a life of virtue, accomplishments, and humanity.

He wrote

"The History and Antiquities of the Isle of Man (his own little kingdom), with an Account of his own Proceedings and Losses in the civil War; interspersed with sundry Advices to his Son."

It was not completed as he intended it, but is published as he left it in Peck's Desiderata Curiosa[a].

But what did him greater honour, was the spirited answer he sent to Ireton, who made him large offers if he would deliver up the island to him. Though that letter has been printed more

[a] Vol. ii. lib. 11.

than once[3], such a model of brave natural eloquence cannot be thought tedious.

"I received your letter with indignation, and with scorn return you this answer, that I cannot but wonder whence you should gather any hopes that I should prove, like you, treacherous to my sovereign; since you cannot be ignorant of my former actings in his late majesty's service, from which principles of loyalty I am no whit departed. I scorn your proffers; I disdain your favour; I abhor your treason; and am so far from delivering up this island to your advantage, that I shall keep it to the utmost of my power to your destruction. Take this for your final answer, and forbear any farther solicitations; for if you trouble me with any more messages of this nature, I will burn the paper and hang up the bearer. This is the immutable resolution, and shall be the undoubted practice of him, who accounts it his chiefest glory to be his majesty's most loyal and obedient subject,

"*From Castle-town, this* DERBY."
12th of July, 1649."

[3] In a collection of letters printed by Bickerton, 1745, p. 10; and in another in two volumes by Dodsley, 1755, vol. i. p. 190. There are some slight variations in the two copies, and the former by mistake supposes the letter sent to Cromwell instead of Ireton. [So does Collins; who says the copy of this letter was found in the study of sir Thomas Roe, embassador to the Ottoman Porte, &c. Sir Thomas, however, died in 1644.]

[Mr. Reed has enabled me to state, that in 1649 was published,

"A Declaration of the Right Honourable James, Earle of Derby, Lord Stanley Strange, of Knocking, and of the Isle of Man, concerning his Resolution to keep the Isle of Man for his Majesties Service against all Force whatsoever; together with his Lordship's Letter, in Answer to Commissary-general Ireton." 4to.

James, seventh earl of Derby, was the son of earl William, and the nephew of earl Ferdinando, before noticed [a]; and was highly distinguished by his hospitality, courage, loyalty, and tragical end. He was so esteemed in his country, that when he was directed, in 1642, to assemble his friends in the county of Lancaster, he had an appearance on three heaths near Bury, Ormskirk, and Preston, of twenty thousand men each. At this time, it was resolved to erect the royal standard at Warrington; by a fatal change of councils, however, the place was altered to that of Nottingham, and the opportunity lost of benefiting by the great interest of this family. The earl was afterwards sent back to raise his dependents; but in the interim the tide of loyalty turned, numbers determined to stand neuter, and others embraced the opposite party. Still he raised three troops of horse at his own expense, and delivered them to the king, to be com-

[a] See vol. ii. p. 45.

manded as he thought proper. He returned to the county, then possessed by the enemy, took Lancaster and Preston by storm, and fortified his house at Latham, which afterwards found such long employ, under his brave countess, to the parliament army. His valour never shone so bright as at his defeat in Wigan-lane, in his attempt to restore the son of his sovereign in 1651; for with only six hundred horse he maintained a fight of two hours against three thousand troops, led on by the determined Lilburne[3]. In this action he is reported to have received seven shot on his breastplate, thirteen cuts on his beaver, five or six wounds on his arms and shoulders, and two horses killed under him; yet he made his way with some few of his men towards Worcester, in order to join his royal master[4]. On September 3, in the same year, at the fatal battle of Worcester, he was taken prisoner; and the treatment he met with was such as might be expected from a vindictive, ungenerous enemy; with whom his very virtues were strong pleas against mercy. He was taken under promise of quarter, yet was carried before a court martial at Chester, who not only condemned him to death, regardless of the officer's honour to whom he surrendered, but had even the barbarity to send him to Bolton, a town of his own, to be executed; where he fell with the piety of a Christian, and the firmness of a soldier,

[3] Pennant's Tour to Alston-moor, p. 35.

[4] Hist. of Charles the Second's Preservation, p. 5.

on April 1, 1651[5]. Collins has given a detailed and affecting account of this heroic earl's behaviour and speech on the scaffold, from a manuscript in the Derby family, drawn up by Mr. Bagaley, his attendant[6].

Peck has printed, in his Desiderata Curiosa, lib. xi. p. 18,

"The History and Antiquities of the Isle of Man, by James, Earl of Derby, and Lord of Man: with an Account of his many Troubles and Losses in the civil War, and of his own Proceedings in the Isle of Man, during his Residence there in 1643. Interspersed with large and excellent Advices to his Son, Charles, lord Strange, upon many curious Points. From the Original (all of his Lordship's own Hand-writing) in the Hands of the Hon. Roger Gale, Esq."

[5] Charlotte, daughter to Claude, duke de la Tremouille, the congenial counterpart of this gallant peer, behaved with exemplary prudence, dexterity, and honour; and her defence of Latham-house for a whole month against an army of two thousand men, may be ranked among the bravest actions of those times. She formed her garrison, appointed her officers, and commanded in chief during the whole siege, till it was raised by her loyal lord. Having in the course of her command received a summons to surrender from colonel Rigby, she replied, in the spirit of her husband, "Tell that insolent rebel Rigby, that if he presumes to send another summons within this place, I will have the messenger hanged up at the gates." This circumstance is commemorated by a picture at Knowsley, in Lancashire. See Peck, Desid. Cur. lib. xi. p. 44, and Pennant, ut sup. Mr. Granger mentions her as the last person in the British dominions, who yielded to the republican party.

[6] See also the Somers' Tracts, Coll. M. vol. ii. p. 507.

From these curious relics the following politic admonitions to his son have been excerpted:

"The first conjecture one usually will give of a great man and of his understanding, is, upon sight of his followers and servants, whether they be able and faithful: for then is he reputed wise, as having knowledge to discern. I know many great families of England ruined; that, when I have asked the reason? usually the answer was, 'In good fayth, it is great 'pitty—he is well born—hath had many gallant gen-'tlemen of his owne name—he is himself an honest 'gentleman—very kind natured and very liberall—but 'hath ill servants.' He might as well have said in short—'his lordship is a very fool, and his men be 'knaves.'

"A master whose servants prosper under him is commended: but when they thrive unknown to him, and he thrives not alsoe with them; the wisdom of one, and the honestie of the other, will be suspected.

"The duke of Buckingham was used to reward his worst servants first: and being asked the reason, he said, 'Thereby he was sooner rid of them, and the 'others would abide in hope.' How good a rule this is, I know not; but certainly when you give to a good man because he is good, it is like to keep him good, and it may make others good.

"At my first arrival in this country, I observed much the countenance of them who bidd me welcome: and the eyes are often glass-windows through which we may see the heart. And though I will not presently censure by the look, I will not neither neglect some judgement thereof. See it is, that your eyes

must be ever open to see others eyes, their countenances and actions. Your eares must listen to all is sayd, even what is whispered: for to this end God gave you two eyes and two eares. So alsoe you have but one tongue; to the end you speak not much. Alsoe you will be troublesome to your companions; and I never knew a pratler without repentance.

"It is fitt to have charitie to thinke all men honest; but it is wisdom to suspect the most: and, being it is certain, that the greatest number of men are bad, I may feare that few be good.

"Remember this benefitt by councell; that all good success will be your glory; all evill, your excuse; having followed the advice of others. Your counsellors are not likely to be better than yourselfe: but if they were, know this, that to aske councell is to honour him of whom it is required, and libertie is not taken away, to doe what pleaseth you best.

"Though a friend at court be said to be better than a penny in the purse; yett keepe youre owne estate and a penny to spare, and you will create friends in court or country at any time.

"It is good in all business, especially when you must appeare in publick, where you are (as indeed seldom is a great man other than) like a candle on a mountain, to prepare your selfe to appeare such as may gett you prayse: soe must you fitt you right unto the eyes you know will look upon you. But thinke all times all eyes, or rather Him who is all eye, beholds you. Then you shall be sure to please God, the world, and yourself: which certainly is the greatest craft."]

ELIZABETH,

COUNTESS OF KENT,

[Second daughter and coheir of Gilbert Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury, sister to Alathea, countess of Arundel, and wife to Henry Grey, earl of Kent. She was a lady of uncommon virtue and piety, says Granger, and her being an author was the least valuable part of her character[2]. She died at her house in Whitefriars, Dec. 7, 1651, without issue[3].

Her ladyship's portrait is prefixed to a small book, entitled,

"A choice Manuall of rare and select Secrets in Physick and Chirurgery, by the Right Honorable the Countess of Kent, late deceased." Twelfth edit. 1659.

The sixteenth edition of the book, in 1670, informs us in the title-page, that these rare secrets in physic were only *collected* and *practised* by the countess of Kent. This information, if it were given on any authority, would reduce her ladyship to be considered in the present work as a mere transcriber of receipts for making confections and cordials, unguents and distillations; though it would still leave her the more exalted character, of having contributed with Christian condescension to administer to the comforts or the necessities of others.]

[2] Biog. Hist. vol. ii. p. 574.

[3] Dugdale's Baronage, vol. i. p. 718.

EDWARD SACKVILLE,

EARL OF DORSET,

[ANOTHER ornament of this noble family, omitted by lord Orford in his proper place[a], was a younger son of Robert, earl of Dorset, and born in London 1590. In 1605 he entered as a nobleman of Christ-church, Oxon, where he spent three years or more, says Wood[b], and afterwards travelled, or went to one of the inns of court. In 1616 he was made a knight of the bath at the creation of Charles prince of Wales; was a commander in the Low Countries under sir Horatio Vere, anno 1620; succeeded his brother Richard in the earldom of Dorset, 1624; and was made lord-chamberlain to the consort of Charles the first. When the rebellion broke out, he adhered to the royal cause, and had the offices conferred on him of lord-chamberlain of the king's household, lord privy-seal, and president of the council. After the king was made a prisoner, he attended him at Hampton-court, till his attendance was prohibited by parliament. His estate suffered much from his loyalty and attachment to his prince; and he died, according to Athen. Oxon. on Saturday, the 17th of July 1652[c].

[a] See note in art. of Charles Sackville, earl of Dorset.

[b] Athenæ, vol. ii. col. 154.

[c] Wood is very circumstantial and precise in recording the day of his decease, from which Dugdale differs, but with indecision. His words are, "This Edward, earl of Dorset, died

He is described by Wood as "a person of acute parts, who had a great command of his pen, and was of able elocution." Lord Clarendon has depicted his character at greater length, and with his accustomed force. "The earl of Dorset's person was beautiful, and graceful, and vigorous; his wit pleasant, sparkling, and sublime; and his other parts of learning and language, of that lustre, that he could not miscarry in the world. The vices he had, were of the age, which he was not stubborn enough to contemn or resist. He was a younger brother, grandchild to the great treasurer Buckhurst. As his person and parts were such as are before mentioned, so he gave them full scope, without restraint; and indulged to his appetite all the pleasures that season of his life (the fullest of jollity and riot of any that preceded or succeeded) could tempt, or suggest to him. He entered into a fatal quarrel, upon a subject very unwarrantable, with a young nobleman of Scotland, the lord Bruce; upon which they both transported themselves into Flanders, and attended only by two chirurgeons placed at a distance, and under an obligation not to stir, but upon the fall

upon the . . day of *May*, an. 1652, and was buried with his ancestors at Withiham." Baronage, tom. iii. p. 402.

Howell, the epistolarian, wrote an elegy "upon the most accomplished and heroick lord, Edward, earl of Dorset;" which is printed in his Familiar Letters, and concludes with the following blunt epitaph:

"Here lies a grandee by birth, parts, and mind,
Who hardly left his parallel behind.
Here lies the man of men, who should have been
An emperor, had fate or fortune seen."

of one of them, they fought under the walls of Antwerp, where the lord Bruce fell dead upon the place; and sir Edward Sackville (for so he was then called) being likewise hurt, retired into the next monastery, which was at hand. Nor did this miserable accident, which he always exceedingly lamented, make that thorough impression upon him, but that he indulged still too much to those importunate and insatiate appetites, even of that individual person, that had so lately embark'd him in that desperate enterprize; being too much tinder not to be inflamed with those sparks. Yet his known great parts, and the very good general reputation he had acquired, notwithstanding his defects, inclined king James to call him to his privy-council before his death. And if he had not too much cherish'd his natural constitution and propensity, and been too much grieved and wrung by an uneasy and streight fortune, he would have been an excellent man of business; for he had a very sharp, discerning spirit, and was a man of an obliging nature, much honour, and great generosity, and of most entire fidelity to the crown[5]."

His Speeches and Letters of State, or concerning State Affairs, appear to have been his only publications. They consist of

"A Speech for Propositions of Peace, delivered to his Majesty at Oxford, on Jan. 18, 1642." Lond. 4to.

"A Speech at the Council-table, at Oxon, for a speedy Accommodation between his Majesty and High Court of Parliament." Oxon, 1642.

[5] Hist. of the Rebellion, vol. i. p. 48.

"A Speech before his Majesty and Privy Council, at his receiving the Office of Lord Privy-seal." Oxon, 1643-4, 4to.

"A Speech before his Majesty and Privy Council, when he was made President of the Privy Council." Oxon, 1643-4, 4to."

And there is

"A Coppie of Sir Edward Sackvile his Speech, in the Parliament-howse, Feb. 14, 1620:"
in Harl. MS. 6021.

The second of the above speeches thus opens: "What I shall now speak, is not merely *ex animo, sed ex corde:* some may haply impute it as proceeding from strength of affection to that place and people from whence I came; but I doe protest, my zeale to your majesty shall at this time suspend the agitation of such principals, and I will set aside all particular relations, and look upon the question as it is, and not as passion and affection may set it forth.

"The question is—concerning wars: an unknown subject; sweet to those that have not tryed it, yet the worst of war is usuall in the close: and at the conclusion of the most advantageous war that ever was waged, when all reckonings be cast up, the conquerour hath had little whereof to glory. But this is not a warre between a king and a stranger, but between a soveraigne and his subjects; a neare relation: and they had need to be weighty motives that shall dissolve this knot. Subjects are easily lost, but once lost, are hardly regained. Affections are like to crystall glasses, which broken, are hardly set together againe."]

JOHN DIGBY EARL of BRISTOL.

From a Rare Print

In the Coll.ⁿ of Alex.ʳ Hendras Sutherland Esq.ʳ

Pub.d May 1.st 1810 by J. Scott, 442 Strand.

JOHN DIGBY,

EARL OF BRISTOL,

WAS father of the celebrated lord Digby, and by no means inconsiderable himself, though checked by the circumstances of the times from making so great a figure in various lights, as fortune and his own talents seemed to promise. Marked for a season as a favourite by king James, he was eclipsed by the predominant lustre of the duke of Buckingham, and traversed by the same impetuosity in his Spanish negotiations, to which his grave and stately temper had adapted him. Being attacked by that overbearing man, he repelled and worsted him; and shone greatly among the discontented in parliament: but the violences of that assembly soon disgusted his solemn disposition; for he that was not supple enough for a court, was by far too haughty for popularity[a]. He would have been a suitable minister for Austrian phlegm, or a proper patriot in a diet, which

[a] [Whatever was at the *bottom* of his actions, says Lloyd, there was resolution and nobleness at the *top*. That his spirit was great abroad, was his honour; but that it was too great at home, was his unhappiness. Obs. p. 608.]

would have been content to proceed by remonstrance and memorial: a mercurial favourite, and a military senate, overset him[3].

In his youth he was a poet, and wrote—

"Verses on the Death of Sir Henry Unton, of Wadley, Berks."

"Other Poems;"

one of which, an air for three voices, was set by H. Lawes, and published in his Ayres and Dialogues. Lond. 1653, fol.

"A Tract, wherein is set down those Motives and Ties of Religion, Oaths, Laws, Loyalty, and Gratitude, which obliged him to adhere unto the King in the late unhappy Wars in England."

"A Tract, wherein he vindicates his Honour and Innocency from having in any kind deserved that injurious and merciless Censure of being excepted from Pardon or Mercy either in Life or Fortunes."

These two pieces have the general title of his Apology.

"An Appendix to the first Tract,"

and printed together with both pieces; and

"Two of his Speeches at Caen, 1647:"

thin folio. Reprinted 1656, 4to.

[3] Vide Clarendon, and Anthony Wood, vol. ii. p. 163.

" Answer to the Declaration of the House of Commons, February 11, 1647, against making any more Addresses to the King." Caen, 1648, 4to.

" An Addition to the above." MS.

" Several Letters in the Cabala."

" Translation of Peter du Moulin's Book, intituled, A Defence of the Catholic Faith, contained in the Book of King James against the Answer of N. Coeffeteau, &c." Lond. 1610.

The dedication to the king is in the name of J. Sandford, his chaplain.

[John, first earl of Bristol, the youngest son of sir George Digby, knight, was entered a commoner of Magdalen college, Oxford, in 1595. The year following he composed the short copy of elegiacal verses which are printed at page 54. Upon quitting the university he travelled into France and Italy, whence he returned very accomplished; and in 1605 was admitted a gentleman of the privy-chamber, and one of his majesty's carvers. He soon after received the honour of knighthood, and in 1611 was sent embassador to Spain. In 1616 he was preferred to the post of vice-chamberlain of the household, and sworn of the privy-council. In 1618 he was raised to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of baron Digby of Sherbourne in Dorsetshire. In succeeding years he was the able ne-

gotiator of forty-three several embassies[4] to the archduke Albert, the emperor Ferdinand, the duke of Bavaria, and Philip the fourth, king of Spain. In consideration of his merits, as well as to give greater credit to his negotiations, he was created earl of Bristol in 1622. Being censured by the duke of Buckingham, on his return from the Spanish court in 1624, he was for a short time sent to the Tower; but after an examination by a committee of lords, there is no evidence that any thing material was the result of this inquiry. After the accession of Charles the first, the tide of resentment ran strong against lord Bristol; who observing the king was entirely governed by Buckingham, he resolved no longer to keep any measures with the court. In consequence of this, the king, by a stretch of prerogative, gave orders that the customary writ for his parliamentary attendance should not be sent to him, and on the first of May 1626 he was charged with high-treason and other offences. Lord Bristol recriminated, by preparing articles of impeachment against the duke; but the king resolving to protect his minion, dissolved the parliament. The earl now sided with

[4] He did ken the embassador-craft, says Fuller, as well as any in his age: several services to foreign princes being recited in his patent as the main motives of the honours conferred upon him. But his managing the matchless match with Spain, was his master-piece, wherein a great number of state-traverses were used on both sides. His contest with the duke of Buckingham is fresh in many men's memories: but this lord fearing the duke's power, as the duke this lord's policy, it at last became a drawn battle between them. Worth. of Warw. p. 124.

the leaders of opposition, and took his seat in the long parliament; but the violences of that assembly soon disgusting him, he quitted the popular party, and became a zealous adherent to the king and his cause, for which at length he suffered exile, and the loss of his estate[5]. He died at Paris, Jan. 16, 1652-3, at the age of seventy-two.

Lord Clarendon adds to these biographical notices, that the earl of Bristol was a man of a grave aspect, of a presence that drew respect, and of long experience in affairs of great importance. He was a very handsome man; and his parts, which were naturally great, had been improved by good education at home and abroad: but though he was a man of great parts and a wise man, yet he had been for the most part single and by himself in business; which he managed with good sufficiency; and had lived little in consort, so that in council he was passionate and supercilious, and did not bear contradiction without much passion, and was voluminous in discourse; so that he was not considered there with much respect; to the lessening whereof no man contributed more than his son, the lord Digby; who shortly after came to sit there as secretary of state, and had not that reverence for his father's wisdom, which his great experience deserved, though he failed not in his piety towards him[6].

[5] Biog. Brit. and New Biog. Dict. vol. v.

[6] Hist. of the Rebellion, vol. ii. p. 202, 8vo. edit.

Fuller remarks, that he was a cordial champion for the church of England. Some of his letters are printed in the Clarendon Papers, and Parliamentary History: and two of his speeches occur among the Harleian MSS.

The following college-verses were pointed out by lord Orford, and printed in "Funebria nobilissimi ac præstantissimi Equitis, D. Henrici Untoni," &c. Oxon. 1596, 4to.

"Parva dabit nubes pluvias: capit ungula nomen
Isidis: Hinden parvula testa nucis:
Exiguâ chartâ totus depingitur orbis:
Cæsaris effigiem nullibi nisi habet:
Cùm nequeam Untoni defuncti dicere laudes,
Digno pro meritis carmine, flebo tamen.
"Johannes Digby, Collog. Magd."

In the first book of Lawes's Ayres and Dialogues, 1653, the following neat madrigal is pointed out as the production of John, earl of Bristol.

"Grieve not, dear love, although we often part;
But know, that Nature gently doth us sever,
Thereby to train us up with tender art,
To brook the day when we must part for ever:

"For Nature, doubting we should be surpriz'd
By that sad day, whose dread doth chiefly fear us;
Doth keep us daily school'd and exercis'd,
Lest that the fright thereof should over bear us."

ULICK[a] DE BURGH,
MARQUIS OF CLANRICARDE,
AND
EARL OF ST. ALBANS.

He was son of the great earl of Clanricarde by that remarkable woman the lady Frances, sole daughter and heiress of sir Francis Walsingham, widow of sir Philip Sidney and of Robert earl of Essex; and mother of the generals of the parliament's army in England, and of the king's army in Ireland, Robert, the second earl of Essex, and this lord Ulick, who is represented as a man of great honour, and, though a steady Roman Catholic[b], was a zealous servant of the king against the Irish rebels, succeeding the marquis of Ormond in his lieutenantcy and ill success. He lost an immense estate in that kingdom, and being obliged to submit to the superior arms of the parliament, he retired to England in 1657, and died within the year at his house called Summer-hill in Kent. He has

[a] [Ulick, i. e. *the red*, the third of that name, was grandfather of Ulick, called by the Irish Ne-gan, i. e. *a cupitbus*, or the beheader; having made a mount of the heads of men slain in battle, which he covered with earth. Pedigree of De Burgh, p. x.]

[b] His mother turned Papist after lord Essex's death.

left a large collection of papers relating to the affairs of the Irish rebellion: they were published imperfectly at London in 1722, in 8vo. under the title of

"Memoirs of the Right Honourable the Marquis of Clanricarde, Lord Deputy of Ireland; containing several original Papers and Letters of King Charles the Second, the Queen Mother, the Duke of York, the Duke of Lorrain, the Marquis of Ormond, Archbishop of Tuam, Lord Viscount Taaffe, &c. relating to the Treaty between the Duke of Lorrain and the Irish Commissioners, from February 1650 to August 1653, (said to be) published from his lordship's original manuscript. To which is prefixed a Dissertation containing several curious Observations concerning the Antiquities of Ireland [a]."

But a complete edition has been lately given in folio by the present earl, called,

"The Memoirs and Letters of Ulick Marquis of Clanricarde and Earl of St. Albans, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and Commander in Chief of the Forces of King Charles the First in that Kingdom during the Rebellion, Governor of the County and Town of Galway, Lord Lieutenant

[a] [This Dissertation, says sir James Ware, by no means answers what is promised in the title. Writers of Ireland, p. 203.]

of the County of Kent, and Privy Counsellor in England and Ireland. Printed from an authentic Manuscript, and now first published by the present Earl of Clanricarde. Lond. 1757. With a Dedication to the King and an Account of the Family of De Burgh."

The title of the new edition is more proper than the former, as it is in reality little more than a collection of letters strung together to preserve the connexion.

[This earl, whom Granger has arranged under the class of Irish nobility, was not, he says, a man of shining abilities, but of great humanity, courtesy, and generosity; strongly attached to his friends, a true lover of his country, and above all sordid views or motives of private interest. He adhered to the crown from principle, and had a particular affection for the king's person. He for some years attended the court, where he contracted many friendships; and indeed few courtiers have been more generally esteemed [4]. Judge Lindsay has greatly added to this honourable character, by a short comparative view of the two great Irishmen of their age, the marquisses of Ormond and Clanricarde [5], in which he observes, "They were both of ancient extraction and great estates, of equal

[4] Biog. Hist. vol. ii. p. 149.

[5] Printed with the pedigree of the family of De Burgh, before lord Clanricarde's Memoirs, p. xix.

magnanimity, but of different persuasions in religion: the first being of the Protestant religion as professed in the established churches of England and Ireland; the other was of the religion of the church, not of the court of Rome. They both preserved an unshaken and steady loyalty to their prince, and an abstracted love for the true interest of their country. These principles, no sufferings which were great, no dangers which encompassed them on every side, could in the least alter. The marquis of Clanricarde seems to derive some advantage to his character from an erroneous religion, and an infirm constitution of body. No prospect of benefit to his persuasion, no invitations of persons of quality of the same opinion, could prevail upon him to depart from his duty to his king and country; and no pain, no sickness which did not confine him to his bed or house, ever made him decline such fatigue or expeditions as he thought necessary to be undertaken for the good of the kingdom. His memory will be precious with all men of honour and virtue to the latest posterity."

His lordship's numerous letters appear to be altogether of a political nature; and a short extract as a specimen of his epistolary style, may therefore suffice.

"To my lord of Inchiquin.

"My lord,

"The bearer, my noble kinsman, sir Roger Shaghnussy, being by my licence upon his departure out of this government into Munster, to take care of his lady, family, and estate in those parts, which by rea-

son of his long absence, hath and may suffer much by the general unhappy distempers in this kingdom; I could not let so much worth and merit pass from me, without giving your lordship notice that in his own person, his son and followers, he hath constantly, and with much forward affection, been present and assisting to me in all my proceedings and endeavours for his majesty's service: and I must truly attribute much of what I have been able to compass therein, to his diligence and ability. And the due consideration thereof I do recommend unto your lordship, that he may find your favour and assistance in all his just occasions, both for reparation, and for the safety and preservation of himself and estate in those parts: and our condition here I shall refer to his relation.

"I must not omit to give your lordship many humble thanks for your favour shewed to Marcus Lynch and others of Galway, upon my letters in their behalf to my late lord president, which came to your lordship's hand and power to effect; and if in any thing my service may be of use to your lordship, I shall esteem it a very great happiness to be guided to those ways and employments, that may with most respect approve me your lordship's affectionate kinsman to serve you,

"CLANRICARDE AND ST. ALBANS.

"*Loughreagh, the 29th of July*, 1642."]

HENRY CAREY,

SECOND EARL OF MONMOUTH.

The depression of the nobility after the death of Charles the first, threw many of them into studious retirement; of which number this second earl of Monmouth appears to have been the most laborious. He seems to have distrusted his own abilities, and to have made the fruits of his studies his amusement, rather than his method of fame. Though there are several large volumes translated by him, we have scarce any thing of his own composition; and are as little acquainted with his character as with his genius. Anthony Wood[a], who lived so near his time, and who tells us that the earl was made a knight of the bath at the creation of Charles prince of Wales in 1616, professes that he knows nothing more of him but the catalogue of his works, and that he died in 1661. In sir Henry Chauncy's Hertfordshire, is the inscription on his monument in the church at Rickmansworth, which mentions his living forty-one years in marriage, with his countess,

[a] Vol. ii. p. 257.

HENRY CAREY, EARL of MONMOUTH.

From an Original Picture at

Strawberry Hill.

Pub. June 1. 1803. by A. Cooke No 493 Strand

Martha, daughter of the lord-treasurer Middlesex.

There are extant of his lordship's[3] no less than seven folios, two octavos, and a duodecimo, besides the following:

"Speech in the House of Peers, January 30, 1641, upon Occasion of the present Distractions, and of his Majesty's Removal from Whitehall." London, 1641.

"Romulus and Tarquin; or, De Principe et Tyranno." Lond. 1637, 12mo.

A translation from Marq. Virg. Malvezzi. Sir John Suckling has written a copy of verses[4] in praise of this translation, printed in his Fragmenta Aurea, Lond. 1648.

"Historicall Relations of the United Provinces and of Flanders." Lond. 1652, folio. Translated from Cardinal Bentivoglio.

[3] [His brother, Thomas Carey, was a writer of occasional poems, one of which was set to music by Henry Lawes, and printed in his Ayres and Dialogues, 1653.]

[4] [Suckling begins his compliment by saying:

It is so rare and new a thing to see
Aught that belongs to young nobility
In print, but *their owne clothes*; that we must praise
You, as we would doe those first shew the wayes
To arts or to new worlds, &c.

Other copies of verses were prefixed by sir Robert Stapylton, sir William Davenant, Carew, Townshend, and Wortley.]

"History of the Wars in Flanders," Lond. 1654[5], folio.

From the same author. Before this translation is the earl of Monmouth's picture.

"Advertisements from Parnassus in two Centuries; with the Politic Touchstone." Lond. 1656, folio.

From Boccalini.

"Politic Discourses, in three Books." Lond. 1657, folio.

The original by Paul Paruta, a noble Venetian: to which is added, "A short Discourse," in which Paruta examines the whole course of his life.

"History of Venice, in two parts;"

from the same author. Lond. 1658, folio.

"With the Wars of Cyprus;"

wherein the famous sieges of Nicosia and Famagusta, and the battle of Lepanto, are contained.

"The Use of Passions[6]." Lond. 1649, and 1671, 8vo.

[5] [Fenton speaks of this book as published in 1678, whence he supposes that Waller prefixed a copy of Latin verses to it, at the age of seventy-three. It is probable, however, that they were printed with the edition cited by lord Orford; in which case Fenton's supposition will be found groundless.]

[6] [Written in French by J. F. Senault, and put into English by Henry, earle of Monmouth, A. D. 1649.]

"Man become guilty; or, the Corruption of his Nature by Sin." Lond.

Both written in French, by J. Francis Senault. Before the former is a good bust of the earl, engraved by Faithorne, who, when he took pains, was an admirable engraver.

"The History of the late Wars of Christendom." 1641, folio.

I believe this (which Wood says he never saw) is the same work with his translation of

"Sir Francis Biondi's History of the Civil Wars of England, between the Houses of York and Lancaster[1]."

His lordship began also to translate from the Italian,

"Priorato's History of France;"

but died before he could finish it. It was completed by William Brent, esq. and printed at London 1677.

[This nobleman, who was the eldest son of Robert, the first earl of Monmouth, was born in 1596, admitted a fellow-commoner of Exeter college, Oxon, at the age of fifteen, and took the degree of B. A. in 1613; after which he was sent to travel into foreign countries. In 1625 he was known by the name of

[1] Vide Biogr. Brit. p. 2146.

lord Lepington, his father being created earl of Monmouth; and was noted, says Wood[8], as a person well skilled in the modern languages, and a general scholar; the fruit whereof he found in the troublesome times of rebellion, when by a forced retiredness he was capacitated to exercise himself in studies, while others of the nobility were fain to truckle to their inferiors for company-sake. He died June 13, 1661.

As a specimen of his lordship's studied prosaic style, the following dedication is taken from his version of Romulus and Tarquin.

"To the most sacred Majesty of Charles the First, &c. &c.

"Give mee leave, sir, I beseech you, to present your majestie with a glasse, wherein you may see your soule. A good face may be discerned in a glasse of jet; and if *contraria juxta se posita*, doe *magis elucescere*; if contraries doe best appeare, when most directly opposed, how can Charles the gratious be better drawn to the life, than by the description of Tarquin the proud? How can the unparallel'd Charles the chaste, bee better portraited, than by the deciphering of Tarquin the soule ravisher? How can the happinesse your majestie's realms enjoy under your majesties blessed government, better appeare, than by the making knowne what miseries and slavery the Romans endured under the rule of Tarquin the tyrant? And how, sir, can your pietie and religious zeale be better manifested, than by the selfe deification of Romulus? who, though it be true, he had the honour of being the first founder

[8] Athenæ, vol. ii. col. 257.

of a famous people, yet *non minor est virtus quam quærere, parta tueri.* Wherein to shew your majestics wisdome and vigilancie, I need not expatiate my selfe.

"This glasse, sir, is originally Italian, and those your majestie knowes are much better than ours of England; as made by better workmen, and of more refined materials. This, sir, is but the copy of a principall, which I must confesse, deserves to be copied by a much more skilfull hand; but as it is, sir, I humbly beg your majestics gracious patronage of it, and your pardon for my so doing, to

"Your majestics humble and loyall subject,

"And therein most happy,

"LEPINGTON."

Before his version of Senault on the Passions, the following lines were inserted by

"THE TRANSLATOR, UPON THE BOOK.

"If to command and rule ore others, be
The thing desir'd above all worldly pelf;
How great a prince, how great a monarch's he
Who govern can, who can command himself!
If you unto so great a pow'r aspire,
This book will teach you how you may it acquire.

"Love turn'd to sacred friendship here you 'll finde,
And hatred into a just indignation;
Desires, when moderated and not blinde,
To have to all the vertues near relation.
Flight or eschewing, you will finde to be
The chiefest friend to spotless chastity.

" You 'l find how hope incites to noble acts,
And how despair diverts rash enterprises;
How fear from wisdom nought at all detracts,
But is of use to her, through just surmises;
How boldness may in hand with valor ride,
How hair-brain'd choler may with justice side:

" How harmless joy we may fore-runner make
Of that eternal never-ending bliss,
Whereof the saints in heaven do partake;
And how our earthly sorrow nothing is
But a sharp corrosive, which, handled well,
Will prove an antidote to th' pains in hell:—
Thus rebels unto loyalty are brought,
And traytors true allegeance are taught."]

EDWARD VAUX,

LORD VAUX OF HARWEDEN, OR HARRODEN,

[Succeeded his grandfather William, lord Vaux; married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas, earl of Suffolk, and dying without heirs, in 1661, the title became extinct[2]. He translated (says Dr. Lort),

"The Life of St. Paul, from the French."

It was published and dedicated to his lordship by F. D. in 1653, 24to. with a print of St. Paul preaching, prefixed, etched by Hollar[3]. Mr. Brand happens to possess a copy of the scarce little book pointed out by Dr. Lort, with the print and dedication: of the latter he has favoured me with a transcript, which clearly appropriates the performance to his lordship, as the extracts underneath will show: though no specimen of the translation is likely to be required[4].]

[2] See Dugdale's Baronage, tom. iii. p. 305; Bolton's Extinct Peerage, p. 287; and Gent. Mag. for 1793, p. 117.

[3] MS. note in Mr. Gough's copy.

[4] "To the right hon. Edward lord Vaux, baron of Harroden, &c.

"My lord,

"Having obteined, by meanes of your most noble lady, a view of this choice piece, which through your hands, presente in our idiome saint Paul's life, in whom wee Gentiles are so highly concerned: my reverence to the blessed apostle, and my duty to my country, emboldened me to publish this elaborate

transposition of your lordship's out of French into English, to a common perusal of all our countrey-men, &c.

"That I acquainted not your lordship with the publishing, I find examples of great saints to have paralleld my adventure; as of St. Amand to St. Paulin, &c.

"That your illustrious consort gave me your book to read, and if upon discussion, I should esteem it able to bear the rubbs of rigid censurers to print it, was her commendable tenderness in order to your lordship, and Christian providence in order to the publique.

"This work, for the subject, commandeth devotion and reverence in the reader, for the accurate delineation of his life, and learned intermixtion of other contemporary occurrences, deserve so ingenuous and pious a translator as your lordship. In lieu of translator, I might beg leave to say interpreter; for you have not only given us in *English* the things signified in the *French*, which is the duty of a translator, but you have rendered the very mentall conception of the author; which, in Aristotle's stile, is the office of an interpreter; and in this, much obliged all, especially him who had the priviledge to suck the first morning sap; which by all duteous expressions I must confess, who am your honours most obliged and faithfull servant,

"F. D."

Geremia fc.

Wm. Fiennes, Visct. Say & Sele.

Pub.d Febr.y 1.1806 by J. Scott N.o 442. Strand.

WILLIAM FIENNES,

VISCOUNT SAY AND SELE,

[LINEALLY descended from William, lord Say, killed in the battle at Barnet (2 Edward IV.), was born at Broughton, near Banbury, in Oxfordshire, about 1582, was trained up in grammaticals, says Wood[a], in Wykeham's school; became a fellow-commoner of New college at fourteen years of age, where spending some time in logic and philosophy, he was called home for a season. Afterwards he went abroad, and being invested at his return with a considerable estate, gave and obtained a vast sum of money toward carrying on the war in the Palatinate, which procured him the favour of king James; till exciting some displeasure by the unconstrained mode of contribution allowed to certain friends, he was put under confinement, but liberated in a few weeks, and advanced from a baron to a viscount, July 7, 1624. By king Charles he was made master of the court of wards, being the last who held that office, which was abolished in 1646 by the parliament, that granted him £10,000, and a part of the earl of Worcester's estate, as a compensation for the loss of his place. He was one of the chiefs of the independent party, and consequently a republican; and was among the first who bore arms

[a] Athenæ Oxon. vol. ii. col. 3[illegible].

against the king[3]. This high-spirited lord, who had the most chimerical notions of civil liberty, upon the defeat of those projects in which he had so great a share, retired with indignation to the isle of Lundy, on the coast of Devon, and continued a voluntary prisoner in his fastness till the protector's death[4]. After the restoration, he was preferred to the honourable offices of lord privy-seal, and chamberlain of the household, by Charles the second, according to the prudent maxim of that prince, to "caress his foes, and trust his friends[5]." This noble author died April 14, 1662.

Beside several speeches in parliament, the following list of his publications is given by Wood.

"The Scots Designs discovered[6], relating their

[3] He was lauded by Capt. W. Mercer (the panegyrist of the republican leaders) as the Mæcenas of London in his day; and thus did the *verser*, as he termed himself, close his plausive strain:

"For neither Plato for his wisest parts,
Nor Mars for valour, Cato for his arts,
Nor yet Mecænas for his worthy praise,
They need not make so much report of these;
Nor yet needs Rome extoll and tell so much,
As if the world, nor we could shew them such:
Against them all, I do protest, appeal,
To thee brave *Fiennes, lord viscount Say and Seal.*"

Angliæ Speculum, 1646.

[4] Echard, p. 716.

[5] Granger's Biog. Hist. vol. ii. p. 141.

[6] Lord Orford mentions this as extant in the Sunderland library at Blenheim. Works, vol. i. p. 469.

dangerous Attempts lately practised against the English Nation, with the sad Consequence of the same. Wherein divers Matters of public Concernment are disclosed; and the Book called 'Truths Manifest,' is made apparent to be 'Lies Manifest.'" Lond. 1643. 4to.

This is said to be usually called "*Vindiciæ Veritatis*, or an Answer to a Discourse entitled 'Truth is Manifest,'" &c.

"Folly and Madness made manifest; or some Things written to shew how contrary to the Word of God, and Practice of the Saints, in the Old and New Testament, the Doctrines and Practices of the Quakers are," &c. Oxon, 1659, 4to.

"The Quakers Reply manifested to be Railing: or a Pursuance of those by the Light of the Scriptures, who through their dark Imaginations would evade the Truth," &c. Oxon, 1659-60, 4to.

Other things of his, says Wood, I have not yet seen: nor has the editor been able to discover any of the preceding, in the copious collections of printed tracts either in the British Museum or the Bridgewater library.]

ELIZABETH,

COUNTESS OF BRIDGEWATER,

[THE amiable daughter of the loyal and esteemed William Cavendish, marquis of Newcastle, married John, viscount Brackley, in 1642, who performed the part of the elder brother in Comus, and who succeeded to the earldom of Bridgewater in 1649. This lady was introduced by Ballard among his Memoirs of eminent Women [2], and a memorial of her extraordinary character, taken from a monumental record in the church of Gaddesden, Hertfordshire, was printed from Chauncey's History of that county [3]. This inscription informs us, that she had composed

"Meditations and Prayers, with devout Contemplations upon every particular Chapter in the Bible, written with her own Hand."

But a valuable correspondent [4] in the Gentleman's Magazine, for 1792 [5], who signs himself "A Lover of Biography," and who is not only a lover but an adept in that and other departments of polite literature, announces himself as the possessor of a volume in manuscript, which contains the pious compositions of this lady, and is thus entitled:

[2] Page 199.
[3] Vol. i. p. 609. See also Collins's Peerage.
[4] Samuel Egerton Brydges, esq. of Denton-court, Kent.
[5] See Supplement, p. 1163.

"True Coppies of certaine loose Papers left by the Right Hon. Elizabeth, Countesse of Bridgewater, collected and transcribed together here, since her Death, Anno Dni. 1663."

"All which," says Mr. Brydges, "is evidently the fair hand of an amanuensis; and under it is the earl's attestation and subscription, in these words, '*Examined by J. Bridgewater.*' This manuscript, which has never been out of the hands of the countess and her descendants, is certainly a proof of a very uncommon piety at least, which in the accounts of her has not been at all exaggerated, and which combined with her beauty, her accomplishments, her youth, her descent, and the pathetic epitaph on her death, of that husband, who was himself distinguished for all learned and amiable qualities, appears eminently curious and interesting. Yet I am aware," says the same ingenuous writer, "that the unusual strain of religion, which breaks forth on every occasion, is open to the jests and sneers of light-hearted and unfeeling people; for which reason it is a treasure that shall never, with my consent, be unlocked to the profane eye of the public at large. It consists of 'prayers, confessions, and meditations, upon various occasions.'"

Farther particulars of this exemplary wife and mother may be seen in Collins's Peerage, Granger's Biographical History, Brydges' Topographer, Warton's Milton, and Todd's Comus. The learned editor of the latter publication mentions another attested copy of the countess of Bridgewater's pious and tender Meditations, which had been preserved in the Ashridge

library, and answers the character of them given above. The worthy earl desired it might be recorded on his tomb, that he enjoyed, almost twenty-two years, all the happiness that a man could receive in the sweet society of the best of wives. Upon her decease he became one of the most disconsolate of men, as he had been one of the happiest of husbands; and, enduring rather than enjoying life, "did sorrowfully wear out twenty-three years four months and twelve days" of widowhood, and deceased on the 26th of October 1686, aged sixty-three.]

MILDMAY FANE,

EARL of WESTMORLAND.

Pub. May 1st 1806. by T. Scott. 442. Strand.

MILDMAY FANE,

EARL OF WESTMORLAND.

All I can say of this lord, is, that he wrote

"A very small Book of Poems,"

which he gave to, and is still preserved in, the library of Emanuel college, Cambridge.

[His lordship succeeded to the title on the death of his father, earl Francis, in 1646[2], and was made one of the knights of the bath at the coronation of Charles the first. On the breaking out of the rebellion, he took part with that king, and was in his parliament at Oxford; but in 1643, as observed by Whitelock, "the earl of Westmorland and divers other delinquents came into the parliament, desiring the benefit of the declaration of both kingdoms, for composition: and on April 22, 1645, the earls of Westmorland, Holland, Thanet, Monmouth, and the lord Savile, took the oath appointed by the parliament for such as came in to them, before the commissioners of the great seal[3]." But concurring in the restoration of Charles the second, he was constituted jointly with John, earl of Bridgewater, lord lieutenant of Northamptonshire.

[2] Bolton's Extinct Peerage, p. 301.

[3] Memorials, pp. 82, 145.

His lordship married Grace, the daughter of sir William Thornehurst, knight; and secondly, the widow of sir Roger Townshend, daughter and coheir of the famous Horace, lord Vere, of Tilbury. He died Feb. 12, 1665, and was buried at Apethorp[4].

A copy of the "Book of Poems" mentioned by lord Orford, is in the possession of the present editor, and bears the title of

"Otia Sacra;"

was printed in 1648, and is in *quarto*. The contents, as the title indicates, are chiefly of a grave and pious cast, laudable in their tendency, but of little poetic attraction, from the metaphysical and misguided taste of the noble writer[5].

[4] Collins's Peerage, vol. iii. p. 184.

[5] It is not unlikely that his lordship was incited to put his effusions in print by the following recommendation of Herrick, which made its public appearance in the same year:

"TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE MILDMAY, EARLE OF WESTMORLAND.

"You are a lord, an earle, nay more, a man
Who writes sweet numbers, well as any can:
If so; why then are not these verses hurl'd,
Like Sybils leaves, throughout the ample world?
What is a jewell, if it be not set
Forth by a ring, or some rich carkanet?
But being so [illegible] then the beholders cry—
See! see! a jemme, as rare as Belus' eye!
Then publick praise do's runne upon the stone,
For a most rich, a rare, a precious one.
Expose your jewels then unto the view,
That we may praise them, or themselves prize you.

Puttenham, himself a poet, contrived an Arte of Poesie in our *first* Augustan age of English literature, as the reign of Elizabeth has been termed[6]; and devoted a whole chapter of his didactic treatise to the exhibition of geometrical formularies for verse. The earl of Westmorland, about half a century later, was sometimes seized with a mechanical impulse, like Puttenham's poetic cramp, which led him to degrade his "*Otia Sacra*" by figures of anchors, chains, hearts, steps, mounts, pyramids, &c. surrounded with emblematical inscriptions. When he was not led astray however by these puerile fancies, his lordship evinced the feeling of a moralist, if not the fancy of a poet, as the subsequent selections may serve to show.

"VIRTUS VERA NOBILITAS.

"What doth he get who e'ie prefers
The 'scutchions of his ancestors?
This chimney-peice of gold or brass?
That coat of armes blazon'd in glass?
When those with time and age have end,
Thy prowess must thy self commend.
The smooty shadows of some one
Or other's trophees, carv'd in stone;
Defac'd, are things to whet, not try
Thine own heroicism by.
For cast how much thy merits score
Falls short of those went thee before;

'Virtue conceal'd (with Horace you'l confesse)
'Differs not much from drowzie slothfulnesse.'"
Hesperides, 1648, p. 200.

[6] See Brit. Crit. for July 1794, p. 41.

By so much art thou in arrear,
And stain'st gentility, I fear:
True Nobleness doth those alone engage,
Who can add vertues to their parentage."

"TO RETIREDNESS.

"Next unto God, to whom I owe
Whate're I here enjoy below,
I must indebted stand to thee,
Great patron of my libertie!
For, in the cluster of affaires
Whence there are dealing severall shares,
As in a trick thou hast conveigh'd
Into my hand what can be said;
Whilst he who doth himself possess
Makes all things pass him seem farr less.

"Riches and honors, that appear
Rewards to the adventurer,
On either tide of court or seas
Are [illegible]ttain'd, nor held with ease;
But [illegible] unconstancy bears sway,
Quickly will fleet and ebb away;
And oft, when Fortune those confers,
She gives them but for torturers,
When, with a minde, ambition-free,
These and much more come home to me.

"Here I can sit, and sitting under
Some portions of His works of wonder,
Whose all are such, observe, by reason,
Why every plant obeys its season;
How the sap rises, and the fall
Wherein they shake off leafs and all:
Then how again they bud and spring;
Are laden for an offering;

Which, whilst my contemplation sees,
I am taught thankfulness from trees.

" Then, turning over Nature's leaf,
I mark the glory of the sheaf,
For every field's a severall page
Disciphering the golden age;
So that without a miner's pains
Or Indie's reach, here plenty raigns,
Which, watred from above, implies
That our acknowledgments should rise
To HIM, that thus creates a birth
Of mercies for us out of earth.

" Thus, out of fears, or noise of warr,
Crowds, and the clamourings at barr,
The merchant's dread, th' unconstant tides,
With all vexation besides,
I hugg my quiet: and alone
Take thee for my companion;
And deem, in doing so, I 've all
I can true conversation call:
For so, my thoughts by this retreat
Grow stronger, like contracted heat."

The following quaint tribute may be acceptable to the future biographers of " rare Ben."

" IN OBITUM BEN. JOHNS. POETÆ EXIMII.

" He who began from brick and lime
The muses hill to climbe,
And whilom busied in laying ston,
Thirsted to drink of Helicon;
Changing his trowell for a pen,
Wrote straight the temper not of dirt but men:

Now sithence that he is turned to clay, and gon,
Let those remain of th' occupation
He honor'd once—square him a tomb, may say—
His craft exceeded farr a dawbers way;
Then write upon't—' He could no longer tarry,
' But was return'd again unto the quarry.' "

From the author's address to his book[8], it appears that this volume was only printed for presents to friends[9], which accounts for its great rarity. In Lachrymæ Musarum, the Tears of the Muses, exprest in Elegies, &c. upon the Death of Henry, lord Hastings, 1650, the earl of Westmorland has a poetical remembrance to his kinsman, which takes the lead in that collection. Cleveland speaks in a very inebriated strain, of some compliment paid to him by this nobleman, and says "It was almost impossible to read your lines and be *sober*. Such is the strength and spirit of your phancy, that methought your poems (like the richest wine) sent forth a steam at the opening: what flowed from your brain, fumed into mine;" &c.]

[8] "Goe, and my blessing with thee; then remain
Secure, with such as kindly entertain:
If sent to any others—tell them this—
'The author go takes but his mark amiss,
Who's fearless of reproach from criticks' skill,
Seing, t' look a *given* horse i' th' mouth sounds ill:
And what *alone to friends* he would impart,
Hath not at all to doe with fair or mart;
Wherefore, whoever shall peruse these rimes
Must know they were beguilers of spare times."
Otia Sacra, p. 174.

[9] See Cleveland's Works, p. 151, edit. 1677.

FIRST DUDLEY LORD NORTH,

From an Original Picture in the Collection of the

EARL of GUILDFORD.

Pub.d 1808 by T. Bliss, for J. Scott, Strand.

DUDLEY,
LORD NORTH,

The third baron of this accomplished family, was one of the finest gentlemen in the court of king James[a]; but in supporting that character, dissipated and gamed away the greatest part of his fortune. In 1645, he appears to have acted with the parliament, and was nominated by them to the administration of the admiralty, in conjunction with the great earls of Northumberland, Essex, Warwick, and others. He lived to the age of eighty-five, the latter part of which he passed in retirement, having written a small folio of miscellanies, in prose and verse, under this title,

"A Forest promiscuous of several Seasons Productions, in four parts." 1659.

The prose, which is affected and obscure, with many quotations and allusions to Scripture and the Classics, consists of essays, letters, cha-

[a] [Davies of Hereford addressed a panegyrical epigram, in his Scourge of Folly, to "the truly noble, deservedly al-beloved, the lord North," and exclaimed—

"Thou art a subject worthy of the muse
When most she raignes in height of happinesse,
Into whose noble spright the heavens infuse
All gifts and graces, gracing noblenesse."]

racters in the manner of sir Thomas Overbury, and devout meditations on his misfortunes. The verse, though not very poetic, is more natural, and written with the genteel ease of a man of quality; a specimen of which, being very short, I shall produce.

AIR.

"So full of courtly reverence,
So full of formall faire respect,
Carries a pretty double sense,
Little more pleasing than neglect.
It is not friendly, 'tis not free;
It holds a distance halfe unkind:
Such distance between you and mee
May suite with yours, not with my mind.
Oblige mee in a more obliging way;
Or know, such over-acting spoyles the play."

There is a set of a sort of sonnets[4], each of which begins with a successive letter of the alphabet.

[4] [These sonnets, if so they may be called, form a series of poetical devotions in imitation of the CXIXth psalm, and are entitled "Corona." Some introductory lines are addressed "to divinest Herbert," whom the author considers as his pious rival. The poetry of Herbert was more susceptible of rivalry, than his conduct as a parish-priest: yet honest Walton tells us, that no less than 10,000 copies of his poems were sold. There is less reason to wonder, as Mr. Ellis observes, at the popularity of his "Priest to the Temple," a prose work of unpretending practical utility, exhibiting the duties of a character never to be mentioned without respect, that of a conscientious clergyman residing in his parish. See Specimens, vol. iii. p. 125.]

[This nobleman succeeded his grandfather, Roger, second lord North, Dec. 3, 1600, at the age of nineteen. He married Frances, daughter and coheir of sir John Brocket, of Brocket-hall, Herts, and was a person, says his grandson, Roger North, "full of fire and spirit; yet after he had consumed the greatest part of his estate in the gallantries of king James's court, or rather of his son prince Henry's, retired and lived more honourably in the country upon what was left, than ever he had done before[a]."

[a] Brydges' Memoirs of the Peers of England, vol. i. p. 343. To this nobleman is attributed the discovery of the medicinal springs at Tunbridge-wells, and his manner of doing it is thus related in Burr's Historical Account of that place: "Lord North, in 1605, having reached his twenty-fourth year, fell into a consumptive disorder that baffled the utmost effort of medicine; in this melancholy situation it became necessary for him to live more regularly than he yet had done; and his physicians advised him to retire into the country, and try the efficacy of that last remedy, change of air, for the re-establishment of his constitution. In consequence of this advice, his lordship, in the spring of the year 1606, made Eridge-house the place of his retreat, about two miles distant from Tunbridge-wells; but after a residence of several weeks, finding his disorder rather increased than diminished, and his spirits greatly lowered, he abruptly quitted this retired mansion, and began his journey to London. Fortunately, adds the narrator, his road lay directly through the wood in which these useful springs were concealed from the knowledge of mankind; so that when his lordship came upon the spot he could not well pass by without

The folio volume mentioned by lord Orford had a previous impression in 1645, and was entitled "A Forest of Varieties, first part;" a second part had the title of "Exonerations;" and a third part included "Privadoes, or Extravagants." A dedication to the queen of Bohemia bears date July 31, 1645. This was superseded in the second edition by a quaint address to the author's *alma mater*, Cantabrigia.

Mr. Brydges, in his Memoirs of the English Peerage, has given considerable extracts from

"The Forest[a]"

of lord North, "as it is by no means common, and as

taking notice of a water which seemed to claim his attention, on account of the shining mineral scum that swam on its surface, as well as the ochreous substance which subsided at the bottom. These uncommon appearances induced him to alight from his carriage, and to order one of his servants to borrow a little vessel from a neighbouring hovel, that he might taste it. The ferruginous flavour induced his lordship to think it was embued with some medicinal properties which might be highly beneficial to mankind. Having submitted it therefore to chemical analysis, he determined to try its restorative powers upon himself, and after about three months continuance at Eridge, returned to town so perfectly freed from all complaints, that he lived in the indulgence of every courtly enjoyment, till he attained the age of eighty-five. (Ob. 1666.)" Another traditional report imputes the discovery of the Tunbridge waters to a *cow*; but this is classed by Mr. Burr with the stories of king Bladud's swine at Bath, the leprous shepherd at Epsom, and the dreamer of Glastonbury. Appendix to Historical Account, p. 306.

[a] Or *Wilderness*, according to a MS. addition before the editor's copy, in a hand-writing coeval with the book.

it lays open many traits of the noble author's life and character, with much energy, feeling, ability, and eloquence." As specimens of the prose and poetry, a single instance from each may be acceptable.

"For my Sonne[3].

"Towards a departure, or a long journey, men use to settle an order; to declare their will and expresse their affection. I have resolved (if it please God to enable me in performance) as necessary to myself and fit for you, to absent myself some little time from home, that having entered you into an œconomical way, recollecting yourselfe, you may in my little fortune (which I have wholly committed unto your disposing) have a full and free faculty of managing and ordering all according to your good pleasure and discretion. You know what is said in your Theatre d'Agriculture, that *s'elever trop de palais, et nourrir trop de valetz*, is a way to ruine. As for the first concerning building, I hope so to have furnisht you, and provided such accommodation, as it shall not need to trouble either your minde or purse. For the second, it is the mischiefe of the English manner of living (especially in the country) to labour and be charged with multitude of servants. Great fortunes may bear profusion: but in yours, you had need (as much as may be) study a restraint. A small estate and few servants, well ordered, often make a master live most happily and handsomely. I never was so carelesse or prodigall as to propound to my self a course of expences

[3] Dudley, fourth lord North. Vide infra.

above my meanes; but my mishap hath been, that such on whom I have relyed, have never contained within the limits prescribed, which hath bred my consumption. For though the malignity of my disease hath thrust me beyond my inclination, in some extraordinaries; yet against that alone, I could have found remedy without a breach upon the main of my fortune; and such expence I never pursued. Since your self hath been a witnesse and an overseer of my ordinary expences, it hath not been without exceeding: God be thanked! I have borne and supplyed it. You are not now without experience; you have not been without advice; God bless them unto you! and for me, I have long since composed myself to undergo as well the censure as the losse. Good mens opinions I will ever value; but fame (as a thing without me) I never much regarded. Comfort yourself with what Horace sayes of 'parvoque potentem Fabri-'tium,' and the well being that goes with them, to whom 'Dii dederunt pareâ, quod satis est, manû.' I know a philosophicall forced contentment is no vulgar felicity; but so it conduce to a *bene esse*, it may suffice. You have a streight and faire way before you, and God hath blessed you with a good and constant temper and affections: be constant to yourself, and you are well.

"You have as well my errors as precepts to admonish and instruct you; and I hope you will make use of the rule of 'felix quem faciunt aliena pericula 'cautum.' Doe but you care for yourself as I have cared for you, and all shall (with God's blessing) goe well with your minde and well with your fortune.

Seek your happiness from God's grace and bounty; he will not fail to give it you. Make Christ your rock, and you have a sure foundation. December 19, 1637."

'[TO HIS FAIRE MISTRESS.]

"Do not reject those titles of your due,
Which Nature's art hath stiled in your face;
The name of Faire[6] onely belongs to you,
None else that title justly can imbrace;
You, beauties' heire, her coate sole spotlesse weare,
Where others all some markes abatement beare.

"'Tis not their cheeks touch'd with vermillion red,
Stain'd with the tincture of enchanting skill';
Nor yet the curl'd devices of their head,
Their breasts display'd, their looks fram'd to their will,
Their quick-turn'd eye, nor all their proud attire,
Can make me their perfections to admire.

"Others are faire, if not compar'd to thee;
Compar'd to them, thy beautie doth exceed;
So lesser starres give light and shine we see,
Till glorious Phœbus lifteth up his head[7];

[6] *Faire* was formerly synonymous with *beauty*. See Shakspeare and Dryden; or the following passage in an old tract, entitled Tarlton's Newes out of Purgatorie:

"I saw straight
The sweetest *faire* of all faces;
Such a face as did containe
Heaven's shine in every vaine."

So Addison, in his Cato:

"'Tis not a set of features or complexion,
The tincture of a skin that I admire, &c."

[7] Sir Henry Wotton's celebrated compliment to the queen of Bohemia will occur to the poetical reader.

And then, as things ashamed of their might,
They hide themselves, and with themselves their light.

" Since Nature's skill hath given you your right,
Do not kind Nature and your selfe such wrong;
You are as faire as any earthly wight;
You wrong yourselfe if you correct my tongue:
Though you deny her and your selfe your due,
Yet dutie bids me *Faire* intitle you!"]

Bocquet fec.

EDW.D SOMERSET MARQUIS OF WORCESTER.

Pub.d Feb.y 1806 by J. Scott 442 Strand.

EDWARD SOMERSET,
EARL OF GLAMORGAN,
AND
MARQUIS OF WORCESTER,

Appears in a very different light in his public character, and in that of author: in the former he was an active zealot; in the latter a fantastic projector and mechanic—in both very credulous. Though literary character be the intention of this Catalogue, it is impossible to give any idea of this lord merely from the sole work that he has published, it being nothing more than, scarce so much as, heads of chapters. His political character is so remarkable, that it opens and makes even his whimsicalness as a writer less extraordinary. In short, this was the famous earl of Glamorgan, so created by Charles the first, while heir-apparent to the marquis of Worcester. He was a bigotted Catholic, but in times when that was no disrecommendation at court, and when it grew a merit. Being of a nature extremely enterprising, and a warm royalist, he was dispatched into Ireland by the king. Here history lays its finger; at least is interrupted by controversy. The censurers of

king Charles charge that prince with sending this lord to negotiate with the Irish rebel Catholics, and to bring over a great body of them for the king's service. The devotees of Charles would disculpate him, and accuse the lord Glamorgan of forging powers from the king for that purpose. The fact stands thus: the treaty was discovered[2]; the earl was imprisoned by the king's servants in Ireland[3]; was dismissed by them unpunished before the king's pleasure was known. The parliament complained; the king disavowed the earl[4], yet wrote to have any sentence against him suspended, renewed his confidence in him; nor did the earl ever seem to resent the king's disavowal, which, with much good-nature, he imputed to the necessity of his majesty's affairs. This mysterious business has been treated at large in a book published in 1747; and again, with an appendix, in 1756, called An Inquiry into the Share which King Charles

[2] By the parliament of England.

[3] See lord Digby's and Glamorgan's letters on this affair in the Parl. Hist. vol. xiv. p. 224.

[4] [James the first had acted a similar part in regard to a letter written to the pope by his Scotch secretary of state, which Bellarmine upbraided him with; and queen Elizabeth expostulating with James upon it, he laid the blame on Balmerino. Dr. Lort.]

the First had in the Transactions of the Earl of Glamorgan, &c. It is there strenuously asserted against Mr. Carte, that the king was privy to the negotiation. Seven years elapsed without Mr. Carte's reply. Two months before he died, he was supposed to be the author of an advertisement, promising an answer. From the treatise just mentioned, it appears plainly that the king was at least far from disapproving the attempt for his service; that the oftener he disavowed it, the more faintly he denied it; and that his best friends cannot but confess that he had delivered blank warrants or powers to the earl; and his majesty's own letters seem to allow every latitude which the earl took, or could take, in filling them up. Thus stands the dispute. I cannot help forming an opinion, which, without reconciling, will comprehend what may be the strongest sentiments on either side. With the king's enemies, I cannot but believe he commissioned the earl to fetch Irish forces:—with his favourers, I cannot think him so much to blame if he did. It requires very primitive resignation in a monarch to sacrifice his crown and his life, when persecuted by subjects of his own sect, rather than preserve both by the assistance of others of his subjects, who differed

from him in ceremonials or articles of belief[s]. The dreadful Irish Papists (and they certainly were horrid men) sounded very pathetically, in a party remonstrance of the parliament; but when he was dipped in a civil war, can we in this age seriously impute it to him as a crime, that he endeavoured to raise an army wherever he could? His fault was not in proposing to bring over the Irish, but in having made them necessary to his affairs. Every body knew that he wanted to do without them, all that he could have done with them. He had found the crown in possession of greater power than is fit to be trusted in a single hand; he had exerted it to the utmost. Could a man, who had stretched every string of prerogative, consent, with a good grace, to let it be curtailed?—I argue for the man, not for the particular man. I think Charles to be pitied, because few men in his situation would have acted better. I am sure, if he had acted with more wisdom, it had been worse for us! It required a nobleness of soul

[s] His majesty at least, in accepting their support, would but have acted as a pious princess has done since, whom nobody would suspect of tenderness for heretics. In the last war, the empress queen excused herself to the pope, for making use of the assistance of England, with this remarkable expression. "Ces sont des braves impies."

and an effort of understanding united, neither of which he possessed, to prefer the happiness of mankind to his own will. He had been bred in a palace; what idea could that give him of the wretchedness of a cottage? Besides, Charles did not desire to oppress the poor; he wanted to humble, perhaps to enslave, some free speakers in the house of commons, who possibly, by the bye, he knew were ambitious, interested, worthless men. He did not know, or did not reflect, that by enslaving or silencing two or three hundred bad men, he would entail slavery on millions of poor honest men, and on their posterity. He did not consider, that if he might send a member to the Tower, an hundred of his subaltern ministers would, without his knowledge, send a thousand poor men to jail. He did not know, that, by his becoming king of the parliament, his lords, nay, his very custom-house officers, would become the tyrants of the rest of his subjects. How seldom does a crisis happen like that under Henry the seventh, when the insolence of the little tyrants, the nobility, is grown to such a pitch, that it becomes necessary for the great tyrant, the king, to trust liberty in the hands of the commons, as a balance between him and his lords!—It is more seriously objected to Charles, that, to obtain

their assistance, he granted terms to his Catholic subjects very unsuitable to the character of a Protestant martyr king, as he has been represented. Yet they are his friends who give weight to this objection. If they would allow what was true, and what appeared clearly from his majesty's letter, when prince, to pope Gregory the fifteenth, that Charles had been originally not only not averse to the Romish religion, but had thought the union of the two professions very practicable and consistent; it would cease to appear extraordinary, that he should very readily make concessions to a party whom he believed his friends, in order to prevent being forced to make concessions to his enemies. With his principles, could Charles avoid thinking that it was better to grant great indulgences to Catholic bishops, than to be obliged to consent to the depression, or even suppression of episcopacy in England? The convocation itself perhaps would not have thought Charles much in the wrong. Yet it is certain that the king sent orders to the marquis of Ormond, to endeavour to disunite the Papists, and turn their arms on one another, rather than grant them more indulgences[6]. In my opinion a toleration to Pa-

[6] Parl. Hist. vol. xiv. p. 95.

pists is preferable to intrigues for making them cut one anothers throats[7]. But to return to Glamorgan—

The king, with all his affection for the earl, in one or two letters to others[8], mentions his want of judgment. Perhaps his majesty was glad to trust to his indiscretion. With *that* his lordship seems greatly furnished. We find him taking oaths upon oaths to the pope's nuntio, with promises of unlimited obedience both to his holiness and his delegate; and[9] begging five hundred pounds of the Irish clergy, to enable him to embark and fetch fifty thousand pounds,

[7] ["There appears to be great discernment, and some propriety in these animadversions: but perhaps it is difficult, though not impossible, from the writer's guarded and ambiguous manner of expression, to determine his real sentiments with respect to the proceedings of Charles's time. In one part he calls the opposition of the Papists a *persecution*, and in another, a *rebellion*. He says the putting to death that sovereign could by no means be the guilty part of their opposition; which negative is pregnant with an affirmation, that some part of their opposition *was guilty*. And yet at last he seems inclinable to grant too much: for certainly it is not a consequence that a king deserves death, because he deserves to be opposed by force of arms; sure there is a medium between meriting opposition, and deserving death. At least the death inflicted on the king, by a jurisdiction unknown to the nation, and by a law (if it may be called so) made *ex post facto*, was by no means justifiable or guiltless." Monthly Review, vol. xix. p. 563.]

[8] Birch's Inquiry, p. 124

[9] Ib. 219

like an alchemist, who demands a trifle of money for the secret of making gold. In another letter he promises two hundred thousand crowns, ten thousand arms for foot, two thousand cases of pistols, eight hundred barrels of powder, and thirty or forty ships well provided! It is certain that he and his father wasted an immense sum in the king's cause, of all which merits and zeal his majesty was so sensible, that he gave the earl the most extraordinary patent that perhaps was ever granted [2]; the chief powers of which were to make him generalissimo of three armies, and admiral, with nomination of his officers; to enable him to raise money by selling his majesty's woods, wardships, customs, and prerogatives, and to create, by blank patents [3], to be filled up at Glamorgan's

[2] Vide Collins's Peerage in Beaufort.

[3] If the earl had abused the king's power before, how came his majesty to trust him again? to trust him with blank powers? and of a nature so unknown? The house of lords did not question the reality of the second commission, which yet was more incredible than the former; especially if the former had been forged. [Nothing but the desperate situation of the king's affairs, says Granger, could apologize for such strange steps. Sir Edw. Hyde, in a letter to secretary Nicholas, dated 1646-7, says, "I care not how little I say in that business of Ireland, since those strange powers and instructions given to your favourite Glamorgan, which appear to me inexcusable to justice, piety, and prudence." Clarendon State Papers, vol. ii. p. 337.]

pleasure, from the rank of marquis to baronet. If any thing could justify the delegation of such authority, besides his majesty's having lost all authority when he conferred it, it was the promise with which the king concluded, of bestowing the princess Elizabeth on Glamorgan's son. It was time to adopt him into his family, when he had into his sovereignty. This patent the marquis, after the restoration, gave up to the house of peers. He did not long survive that æra, dying in 1667, after he had published the following amazing piece of folly:

"A Century of the Names and Scantlings of such Inventions, as at present I can call to mind to have tried and perfected, which (my former Notes being lost) I have, at the Instance of a powerful Friend, endeavoured now in the Year 1655, to set these down in such a Way as may sufficiently instruct me to put any of them in Practice[4]."

[4] [At the close of the index to his Century of Scantlings, the marquis desists from giving any further trouble to his reader for the present, "meaning to leave to posterity a book wherein, under each of these heads, the means to put in execution and visible trial, all and every of these inventions, with the shape and form of all things belonging to them, shall be printed by brass plates." This intention was never accomplished, and the mere catalogue of his projected mechanical exhibition is therefore of little inherent value; but it may serve to show

First printed in the year 1663, and reprinted in 1746.

It is a very small piece, containing a dedication to Charles the second, another to both houses of parliament (in which he affirms having, in the presence of Charles the first, performed many of the feats mentioned in his book); a table of contents, and the work itself, which is but a table of contents neither; being a list of an hundred projects, most of them impossibilities, but all of which he affirms having discovered the art of performing. Some of the easiest seem to be; "how to write with a single line; with a point; how to use all the senses indifferently for each other, as, to talk by colours, and to read by the taste; to make an unsinkable ship; how to do and to prevent the same thing; how to sail against wind and tide;

that more of these discoveries than lord Orford was willing to allow, have descended to modern times. Mr. Granger indeed remarks, that a practical mathematician, who has quickness to seize a hint, and sagacity to apply it, might avail himself greatly of these Scantlings, though little more than a bare catalogue; and the same writer was informed by the late reverend and ingenious mechanic, Mr. Gainsborough of Henley, brother to the celebrated painter, that the marquis's book was far from being such a collection of whims and chimeras as it has been supposed to be; on the contrary, he highly esteemed the author as one of the greatest mechanical geniuses that ever appeared in the world. Biog. Hist. vol. iii. p. 20.]

how to form an universal character; how to converse by jangling bells out of tune; how to take towns, or prevent their being taken; how to write in the dark; how to cheat with dice; and, in short, how to fly[5]." Of all these won-

[5] [The remainder of these inventions, some of which resemble the wonder-exciting items in a conjurer's bill of fare, are as follow:—"Seals abundantly significant; how ten thousand persons may use these seals to all and every of the purposes aforesaid, and yet keep their secrets from any but whom they please; how to level cannons by night; a ship-destroying engine; false destroying decks; multiplied strength in little room; a sea-sailing fort; a floating pleasure-garden; an hourglass fountain; a coach-stopping engine; a balance water-work; a bucket fountain; to make a river in a garden to ebb and flow constantly; an ebbing and flowing castle-clock; a strength-increasing spring; a double-drawing engine for weights; a to-and-fro lever; a most easy level draught; a portable bridge; a moveable fortification; a rising bulwark; an approaching blind; a needle alphabet; a knotted string alphabet; a fringe alphabet; a bracelet alphabet; a pinck'd glove alphabet; a sieve alphabet; a lanthorn alphabet; to make a key of a chamber door a perfect pistol; a tinder-box pistol; an artificial bird; an hour water-ball; a screwed ascent instead of stairs; a portable engine in way of a tobacco-tongs; a pocket-ladder; a rule of gradation; water-screws, hollow, transparent, and double; an advantageous change of centres; an ebbing and flowing water-work; an often discharging pistol-carabine; a flask-charger for muquets or cannon; a fire water-work; keys, triangle, rose and square; an escocheon for all locks; a transmittible gallery over any ditch or breach in a town-wall; a conceited door; a discourse woven in tape or ribbon; a continually-going watch; a total locking of cabinet-boxes; a comb-conveyance for let-

derful inventions, the last but one seems the only one of which his lordship has left the secret; and, by two[6] of the others, it appears, that the renowned bishop Wilkins was but the marquis's disciple.—But perhaps too much has been said on so fantastic a man. No wonder he

ters; a knife, spoon, or fork conveyance; a rasping mill for harts-horn; an arithmetical instrument; an untoothsome pear; an imprisoning chair; a brass mold to cast candles, in which a man may make five hundred dozen a day; how to make a brazen or stone head, in the midst of a great field or garden, so artificial and natural, that though a man speak never so softly and even whisper into the ear thereof, it will presently open its mouth, and resolve the question in French, Latine, Welsh, Irish, or English; card gloves, to assist the memory; an artificial horse for running at the ring; a gravel engine; a slip-raising engine; a pocket engine to open any door; a double cross bow, to shoot two arrows; a firm way to make sea banks; a perspective instrument; a semi-omnipotent engine; a most admirable way to raise weights; a stupendious water-work." This last contrivance his lordship considered as the crown of all his labours; and in 1663, he procured an act of parliament to be passed, which was to enable himself and heirs, for ninety-nine years, to receive the sole benefit, profit, and advantage, resulting from this invention; one tenth part thereof being appropriated, without deduction or abatement, to his majesty Charles the second and his successors: and so exclusive was the patent privilege, and so sanguine were its abettors, that those who counterfeited this water-commanding engine, were to forfeit £5 an hour for every hour they should be found to use the same, without the consent and license of the marquis of Worcester or his assigns.]

[6] The Universal Character, and the Art of Flying.

believed transubstantiation, when he believed that himself could work impossibilities!

As I would by no means swell this catalogue unnecessarily, I shall, under the article of this marquis of Worcester, say a little of his father, in whose name two or three pieces are published, and yet without constituting him an author.

He [7] appears to have been a worthy and disinterested man, living with credit and character at his castle of Ragland during the peaceable part of king Charles's reign, and defending it for him at his own expense, till the very conclusion of the war, it being the last garrison that surrendered. The marquis, the richest of the peers, spent his fortune in the cause, and died a prisoner soon after the demolition of his castle, the articles of the capitulation having been violated. One Dr. Thomas Bayly, son of the author of the Practice of Piety, had found his lordship in the Welsh mountains, had given him serviceable information of the approach of the enemy; and having been witness to some conversations on religion between the king, who was twice sheltered at Ragland, and the marquis, who had early embraced the Catholic religion; Dr. Bayly, as preparatory to his own subsequent change,

[7] A. Wood, vol. ii. p. 98, 99, &c.

published, in the year 1649, a book called—Certamen Religiosum[8]; or, a Conference between King Charles the First, and Henry late Marquis of Worcester, concerning Religion, in Ragland-castle, 1646[9]. This piece gave great offence; and was answered by Hamond L'Estrange, by Christopher Cartwright of York, and by an advertisement of Dr. Heylin, the editor of king Charles's works; wherein they asserted that the conference was the fiction of Bayly, and had nothing resembling his majesty's style. Bayly returned abuse on Heylin in another book, called Herba Parietis; and to ascertain the capacity of the marquis for such a controversy, which had been called in question, he published,

"The Golden Apothegms[a] of King Charles the First, and Henry Marquis of Worcester," &c.

London, 1660, one sheet in 4to. In another place[b], Wood calls this little piece,

[8] A. Wood, vol. i. p. 568. [From this conversation Mr. Seward has printed a curious extract in his Anecdotes, vol. i. p. 422.]

[9] [The king marched from Hereford to Ragland-castle, belonging to the earl of Worcester, very strong of itself and very beautiful to behold; here the king continued three weeks. Sir H. Slingsby's MS. Memoirs, cited by Seward.]

[a] A. Wood, vol. i. p. 569.

[b] Vol. ii. p. 99.

"Worcester's Apothegmes; or Witty Sayings of the Right Honourable Henry (late) Marquess and Earl of Worcester," &c. [4].

In both places Wood says this was borrowed from the work of an anonymous author called, Witty Apothegms delivered at several Times, and upon several Occasions, by King James the First, King Charles the First, the Marquis of Worcester, Francis Lord Bacon, and Sir Thomas More. Lond. 1658, 8vo.

I suppose the date 1650 of the second title is a mistake for 1660, because a book printed in 1650 could not be borrowed from one published in the year 1658. What wit there was in king James's bon-mots, we pretty well know. Having never seen the collection in question, I can only judge of the marquis's wit from a saying recorded by Anthony Wood. His lordship being made prisoner, was committed to the custody of the Black-rod[5], who then lived in Co-

[4] [A copy of this publication among the royal pamphlets in the British Museum, bears the date of 1650, and professes to have been compiled by T. B. [Tho. Bayly], a constant observer and no less admirer of lord Worcester's wisdom and loyalty.]

[5] [Bayly thus relates the following jest on this occasion. When the marquis was brought up to London, and was committed to the black rod, he asked me, "Now, what have they done with me?" I answered, "They have committed your lordship to the black rod." His lordship presently made this

vent-garden: the noble marquis, says his historiographer[6], demanded of Dr. Bayly and others in his company, "What they thought of fortune-tellers?" It was answered, "That some of them spoke shrewdly." Whereupon the marquis said, "It was told me by some of them, before ever I was a Catholic, that I should die in a *Convent*; but I never believed them before now; yet I hope they will not bury me in a *Garden!*"—I am not eager to see more proofs of his capacity[7]!

[The Apothegms of lord Worcester had a re-impression in 1669, with those of king James, &c. and from that edition the following anecdote is extracted:

reply, "I had rather be under the *black rod*, than under a *black cloud*." Ap. 56.]

[6] A. Wood, vol. ii. p. 99. [See also Worcester's Apophthegmes, p. 59.]

[7] [It has been candidly remarked by Dr. Lort, that there are many smart things in these apothegms, though the above was an unfortunate specimen to have fallen in lord Orford's way. MS. note. The following anecdote may be contrasted with lord Orford's: When the king first entred the gates of Ragland, the marquis delivered his majesty the keys (according to the ordinary custom), when the king restoring them to the marquis, the latter said, "I beseech your majesty to keep them if you please, for they are in a good hand; but I am afraid that ere it be long, I shall be forced to deliver them into the hands of those who will spoil the compliment." Apothegms, p. 12.]

The marquis had a mind to tell the king, as handsomely as he could, of some of his (as he thought) faults; and thus he contrived his plot, against the time that his majesty was wont to give his lordship a visit, as commonly he used to do after dinner. His lordship had the book[a] of John Gower lying before him upon the table. The king casting his eye upon the book, told the marquis, that he had never seen it before. "O!" said the marquis, "it is a book of books; which if your majesty had been well versed in, it would have made you a king of kings."—"Why so, my lord?" said the king. "Why," said the marquis, "here is set down how Aristotle brought up and instructed Alexander the great, in all his rudiments, and principles, belonging to a prince:" and under the persons of Alexander and Aristotle, he read the k[illegible] such a lesson, that all the standers-by were amazed at his boldness. The king, supposing that he had gone further than his text would have given him leave, asked the marq[illegible] Whether he had his lesson by heart, or whet[illegible] spake out of the book?" The marquis replyed, "Sir, if you could read my heart, it may be you might find it there; or if your majesty please to get it by heart, I will lend you my

[a] This book was the Confessio Amantis, where the passage afterwards quoted thus occurs in lib. septi. sig. C.

"A kynge may spille, a kynge may save,
A kynge may make a lorde a knave,
And of a knave a lorde also," &c.

[b] i. e. Spoil, destroy

book:" which latter proffer the king accepted of, and did borrow it. "Nay," said the marquis, "I will lend it to you upon these conditions: first, that you read it; secondly, that you make use of it." But perceiving how some of the new-made lords fretted and bit their thumbs at certain passages in the marquisses discourse, he thought a little to please his majesty, though he displeased them, the more, who were so much displeased already; protesting unto his majesty, that no man was so much for the absolute power of a king as Aristotle; desiring the book out of the king's hand, he told the king he would shew him one remarkable passage to that purpose, turning to that place that had this verse:

> A king can kill, a king can save,
> A king can make a lord a knave,
> And of a knave a lord also.

Whereupon, there were divers new-made lords, who slunk out of the room, which the king observing, told the marquis, "My Lord, at this rate you will drive away all my nobility." The marquis replyed, "I protest unto your majesty, I am as new-made a lord as any of them all; but I was never called knave and rogue so much in all my life, as I have been since I received this last honour, and why should not they bear their shares?"

The marquis of Worcester's little book, entitled,

"A Century of the Names and Scantlings of Inventions, &c."

though so severely stigmatized by lord Orford, has

attracted some popular attention of late years, on account of its containing several early notices of mechanical inventions either curious, ingenious, or useful.

The noble author, in his dedication to the members of both houses of parliament, thus nobly and patriotically expresses himself, says Mr. Seward [3].

"The way to render the king to be feared abroad is to content his people at home, who then with heart and hand are ready to assist him; and whatsoever God blesseth me with to contribute towards the increase of his revenues in any considerable way, I desire it may be employed to the use of his people; that is, for the taking off such taxes or burthens from them as they chiefly grone under, and by a temporary necessity only imposed upon them; which, being thus supplied, will certainly best content the king and satisfie his people, which I dare say is the continual tend of all your indefatigable pains, and the perfect demonstrations of your zele to his majesty, and an evidence that the kingdom's trust is justly and deservedly reposed in you."

A subsequent portion of this dedicatory epistle may be adduced as the fairest specimen of the marquis's sentiments, style, and characteristic self-importance.

"Go on therefore chearfully, my lords and gentlemen, and not onely our gracious king, but the King of kings will reward you, the prayers of the people will attend you, and his majesty will with thankful arms

[3] Anecdotes, vol. i. p. 413.

embrace you. And be pleased to make use of me and my endeavours to enrich them, not myself; such being my onely request unto you, spare me not in what your wisdoms shall find me useful; who do esteem myself not onely by the act of the water-commanding engine[4] (which so chearfully you have

[4] A MS. addition to Mr. Heber's copy of lord Worcester's book contains the following description of this grand hydraulic machine; ascribed by the enthusiastic contriver to celestial inspiration.

"A stupendious or a water-commanding engine; boundless for height or quantity, requiring no external nor even additional help or force, to be set or continued in motion, but what intrinsically is afforded from its own operation, nor yet the twentieth part thereof: and the engine consisteth of the following particulars.

"1. A perfect counterpoise for what quantity soever of water.

"2. A perfect countervail for what height soever it is to be brought unto.

"3. A *primum mobile*, commanding both height and quantity, regulator-wise.

"4. A vicegerent or countervail, supplying the place and performing the full force of man, wind, beast, or mill.

"5. A helm or stern, with bitt and reins, wherewith any child may guide, order, and controul the whole operation.

"6. A particular magazine for water, according to the intended quantity or height of water.

"7. An aquæduct, capable of any intended quantity or height of water.

"8. A place for the original fountain or even river to run into, and naturally of its own accord incorporate itself with the rising water, and at the very bottom of the same aquæduct, though never so big or high.

past) sufficiently rewarded, but likewise with courage enabled to do ten times more for the future: and my debts being paid, and a competency to live according to my birth and quality setled, the rest shall I dedicate to the service of our king and country by your disposals. And esteem me not the more, or rather any more; by what is past, but what's to come; professing really from my heart, that my intentions are to out-go the six or seven hundred thousand pounds already sacrificed; if countenanced and encouraged by you; ingenuously confessing that the melancholy

"By Divine Providence and heavenly inspiration, this is my stupendious water-commanding engine, boundless for height and quantity.

"Whosoever is master of weight, is master of force;

"Whosoever is master of water is master of both:

"And consequently to him all forceable actions and atchievements are easie, which are in any wise beneficial to or for mankind.

"Exegi monumentum ære perennius,
Regalique situ pyramidum altius;
Quod non imbei edax, non Aquilo impotens,
Possit diruere, aut innumerabilis
Annorum series, et fuga temporum.
Non omnis moriar: multâque pars mei
Vitabit Libitinam, dum stabit Anglia. HORACE.

"To God alone be all praise, honour, and glory, for ever and ever, Amen.

"WORCESTER."

This is followed by "Copia vera" of the act of parliament, and some encomiastic verses on the marquis's inventive powers, signed Jacobus Rollocus, Scoto-Belga-Britannus

which hath lately seized upon me (the cause whereof none of you but may easily guess) hath, I dare say, retarded more advantages to the publick service then modesty will permit me to utter. And now, revived by your promising favours, I shall infallibly be enabled thereunto in the experiments extant, and comprised under these heads practicable with my directions by the unparallel'd workman, both for trust and skill, Caspar Kaltoff's hand, who hath been these five and thirty years as in a school under me imployed, and still at my disposal, in a place by my great expences made fit for publick service, yet lately like to be taken from me, and consequently from the service of king and kingdom, without the least regard of above ten thousand pounds expended by me, and through my zele to the common good; my zele, I say, a field large enough for you (my lords and gentlemen) to work upon.

"The treasures buried under these heads, both for war, peace, and pleasure, being inexhaustible; I beseech you pardon if I say so; it seems a vanity, but comprehends a truth; since no good spring but becomes the more plentiful by how much more it is drawn; and the spinner to weave his web is never stinted, but further inforc'd.

"The more then that you shall be pleased to make use of my inventions, the more inventive shall you ever find me; one invention begetting still another, and more and more improving my ability to serve my king and you: and as to my heartiness therein there needs no addition, nor to my readiness a spur. And there-

fore (my lords and gentlemen) be pleased to begin, and desist not from commanding me till I flag in my obedience and endeavours to serve my king and country:

" For certainly you'l find me breathless first t' expire,
Before my hands grow weary, or my legs do tire.

" Yet abstracting from any interest of my own, but as a fellow-subject and compatriot will I ever labour in the vineyard, most heartily and readily obeying the least summons from you, by putting faithfully in execution, what your judgments shall think fit to pitch upon amongst this Century of Experiences; perhaps dearly purchased by me, but now frankly and *gratis* offered to you.

" Vouchsafe therefore to dispose freely of me, and whatever lieth in my power to perform: first, in order to his majesty's service; secondly, for the good and advantage of the kingdom; thirdly, to all your satisfactions, for particular profit and pleasure to your individual selves; professing that in all and each of the three respects I will ever demean myself as it best becomes,

" My lords and gentlemen,

" Your most passionately-bent fellow-subject in his majesty's service, compatriot for the publick good and advantage, and a most humble servant to all and every of you.

" WORCESTER."]

GEORGE MONCK,

DUKE OF ALBEMARLE.

This memorable man, who raised himself by his personal merit within reach of a crown, which he had the prudence or the virtue to wave; whose being able to place it on the head of the heir is imputed to astonishing art or secrecy, when in reality he only furnished a hand to the heart of a nation; and who, after the greatest services that a subject could perform, either wanted the sense, or had the sense to distinguish himself no farther (for perhaps he was singularly fortunate in always embracing the moment of propriety); this man was an author; a light in which he is by no means known, and yet in which he did not want merit. After his death was published by authority, a treatise in his own profession, which he composed while a prisoner in the Tower: it is called,

"Observations upon military and political Affairs; written by the most honourable George Duke of Albemarle," &c. *.

* [Published by authority; and described by the dedicator to have been written five-and-twenty years before, and sent

Geo. Monck Duke of Albermarle.

Pub.d Feb.y 1st 1806 by J. Scott N.o 442 Strand.

A small folio, Lond. 1671. Besides a dedication to Charles the second, signed John Heath, the editor; it contains thirty chapters of martial rules, interspersed with political observations, and is in reality a kind of military grammar. Of the science I am no judge: the remarks are short, sensible, and pointed. Armour was not yet in disuse: he tells his young gallants[3], "that men wear not arms because they are afraid of danger, but because they would not fear it." I mention this to show his manner. He gives an odd reason for the use of pikes, preferable to swords: "that if you arm your men with the latter, half the swords you have in your army amongst the common men, will, upon the first march, be broken with cutting of boughs[4]."

We have besides,

"The Speech of General Moncke in the House of Commons, concerning the Settling the Conduct of the Armies of the Three Nations for the Safety thereof[5]."

from the author, then prisoner in the Tower, to viscount Lisle, in whose hands it had been faithfully preserved, as a true picture of the author drawn by himself, and by whose favour it was consigned to the editorial care of John Heath.]

[3] Page 23.

[4] Page 27.

[5] Vide Buckingham's Works, vol. i. p. 344.

"Speech and Declaration of his Excellency the Lord General Moncke, delivered at Whitehall, Feb. 21, 1659, to the Members of Parliament at their Meeting, before the Re-admission of the formerly secluded Members[6]."

"Letter to Gervase Pigot[7]."

"Letters written by General Moncke relating to the Restoration[8]." Lond. 1714, 1715.

[George Moncke, esq. of Potheridge in Devonshire, says Dugdale[9], having sedulously exercised a military course of life, both by sea and land, in foreign parts, for the chief time of his youth; afterwards, applying himself to the service of Charles the first, at the beginning of the rebellion, he was taken prisoner: at length, obtaining his liberty, he took up arms with the adverse party; in expectation of a fitter season to manifest his great affection to his king and country; of which when he discerned some view, he ceased not to improve all opportunities; and accordingly, became the chief and happy instrument of restoring the king to his just rights, and the realm to its long-desired peace and tranquillity. In testimony of his transcendent merits, he was created baron Moncke, earl of Tor-

[6] Somers's Tracts, third Coll. vol. ii. p. 155.
[7] Peck's Desid. Cur. vol. i. lib. 6. p. 26.
[8] Harl. Catal. vol. iv. p. 485.
[9] Baronage, tom. iii. p. 477

rington, and duke of Albemarle; and shortly after was installed a knight of the garter by Charles the second. He died on the 4th of January 1669, and was buried in Henry the seventh's chapel, Westminster; where his helmet is still made use of by the showmen of the tombs as a trap for the coin of the rustic visitors.

Lord Clarendon, who has given a particular account of this nobleman, under the title of general Monke, says he was not a man of eloquence or volubility*; but his lordship has at the same time cited some of the general's speeches, which are not devoid of strong sense and forcible expression.

"A Letter from Generall Monck, Nov. the 12th, directed and delivered to the Lord Maior, Court of Aldermen and Common Council of the City of London: inviting them and all true English-men, to give him Assistance in his cordial Undertakings for the Redemption of the Liberties of the People of England,"

was printed in 1659. Two editions occur in the British Museum.

"An Answer of General Monck's"

to two letters from the lord-keeper, &c. was printed in the same year; and also

"General Monck's last Letter from Edinburgh to his Excellency the Lord Fleetwood." Lond. 1659, 4to.

Lord Orford has introduced two short sentences from his Grace's "Observations," to show the man-

* Hist. of the Rebellion, vol. iii. p. 711.

ner of this noble writer; but the following extract will afford a fairer specimen: it forms the concluding chapter of his work.

"CHAP. XXX.

"That reading and discourse are requisite to make a Souldier perfect in the art military, how great soever his knowledge may be, which long experience and much practice of arms hath gained."

"Men have two ways to come by wisdom, either by their own harms or other mens mis-casualties; and wise men are wont to say (not by chance nor without reason) that he who will see what shall be, let him consider what hath been. For all things in the world at all times have their very counterpane[a] with the times of old.

"But here I would have a prudent souldier note, that it is a matter very dangerous to follow wholly the examples of another, if a man in general or in particular have not the same reason, the same wit, and the same fortune. For albeit, humane actions seem to be so joyned and coupled together, that that which now is present and hath been, ought to be again; yet notwithstanding the accidents which are so different and diverse, that no man whosoever he be, except very prudent, can always govern himself in matters present by the example of that which is past.

"I take the office of a chief commander to be a subject capable of the greatest wisdom that may be

[a] i. e. Counterpart, or copy; a law term. See Minsheu and Bailey.

apprehended by natural means, being to manage a multitude of disagreeing minds, as a fit instrument to execute a design of much consequence and great expectation, and to qualify both their apprehensions and affections according to the accidents which rise in the course of his directions: besides the true judgment which he ought to have of such circumstances as are most important to a fortunate end; wherein our providence cannot have enough either from learning or experience, to prevent disadvantages or to take hold of opportunities. And therefore the souldier that is only trained up in the school of practice, and taught his rudiments under a few years experience, which serveth to interpret no other author but itself, nor can prove his maxims but by his own authority; my opinion is, his meer practical knowledge cannot make him a perfect souldier, nor fit to be a general.

"Experience joyned with reading and discourse, do feast the mind with much variety and choice of matter, or entertain it with novelties incident to expeditions and use of arms. And therefore it is not only experience and practice which maketh a souldier worthy of his name, but the knowledge of the manifold accidents which rise from the variety of humane actions, is best and most speedily learned by reading history. For upon the variety of chances that you shall meet withal in history, you meditate on the effects of other mens adventures: that their harms may be your warnings, and their happy proceedings your fortunate directions in the art military. Those examples which are taken from history, are but a plain

kind of principles, on which the mind worketh to her best advantage, and useth reason with dexterity; that of inequalities she concludeth an equality, and of dissimilitudes most sweet resemblances: and so she worketh her own perfection by discourse, and in time groweth so absolute in knowledge, that her sufficiency needeth no further directions."

Tate has given high praise to Monck, under the description of Abdael, in his continuation of Dryden's Absalom and Achitophel: and Watkyns, in his Flamma sine Fume, a scarce little volume, dated 1662, has a panegyric "upon the right honorable lord general George Monk, duke of Albemarle: qui lumen pietatis, flumen liberalitatis, et fulmen belli." It opens thus:

"Here is our glorious Atlas, who doth bear
Our heaven up, and keep our hearts from fear.
His merit is beyond reward, whose mind
To high attempts by nature is confin'd:
Some merchants have by their adventures bold,
Enricht this land with precious pearl and gold,
Yet none but royal Monk could ever bring
So rich a treasure as our gracious king.
Hercules labours were but twelve; here 's one
That hath an hundred labours undergone:
His zeal more was rash, nor did the hasty hand
But a wise heart his active sword command:
Judgment and valour live in him," &c.]

JOHN,

LORD LUCAS.

As it was burnt by the hands of the hangman [2], his lordship himself probably published his

"Speech in the House of Peers, February 22, 1671, upon the Reading the Subsidy-Bill the second Time in the Presence of his Majesty [3]."

In the State Poems I find one [4], alluding to this speech, called "Lord Lucas's Ghost."

[Of the family of Lucas, says Dugdale [5] (which hath with no little honour flourished for many ages, in the counties of Suffolk and Essex), was sir John Lucas, knight, a person eminently accomplished with learning, and well versed in sundry languages: whose perfect loyalty to the king, at the beginning of the unhappy troubles in 1642, exposed him to the merciless plunder of those who were then in arms against his majesty. By which, though he became much dis-

[2] Marvel says he owned part was his, part not, vol. ii. p. 59.
[3] State Tracts, vol. i. p. 454.
[4] Vol. i. p. 173.
[5] Baronage, tom. iii. p. 473.

abled in yielding to him such aids and assistances, as she had designed: yet was he not discouraged from performing to the utmost, what he could in his own person, or by his best friends and nearest allies; stoutly adventuring his life in the several fights at Lestwithiel in Cornwall, Newbury in Berkshire, &c. In consideration whereof, he was advanced to the degree of a baron of England by the title of lord Lucas of Shenfield in Essex, 20 Car. I. He lived till 1670.

The earl of Clarendon describes the sanguinary death of sir Charles Lucas, the younger brother of lord Lucas, at Colchester; but mentions nothing more of his lordship than his name. In the British Museum is

"My Lord Lucas his Speech[6] in the House of Peers, Feb. the 22d, 167½; upon the reading of the Subsidy Bill, the second Time in the Presence of his Majesty." Lond. 1670, 4to.

This spirited and energetic speech thus opens:

"When by the providence of Almighty God this nation recalled his majesty to the exercise of the regal power; it was the hope of all good men, that we should not only be restored to his majestie's royal presence, and divine laws, but we should be free from those heavy burthens, under which we had lain so long oppress. We did believe that from thenceforth every man should sit under his own vine, enjoying the fruits

[6] This Speech was burned by the hand of the hangman, says an address to the reader, to the great grief and astonishment of all true Englishmen, to whom my lord Lucas's loyalty to his prince, and inviolable love to his country, was abundantly manifested.

of peace and plenty: and Astrea herself (long since for the sins of men fled up to heaven) should have been invited by his majestie's most gracious and happy reign, to return hither, and dwell with us, and converse here among us mortals again.

"But, alas! we are fallen very short of our expectations, and our burthens are so far from being made lighter to us, that they are heavier than ever they were; and as our burthens are increased, so our strength also is diminished, and we are less able to support them.

"In the times of the late usurping powers, although great taxes were exacted from us, we had then means to pay them, we could sell our lands, our corn, and cattle, and there was plenty of money throughout the nation. Now, there is nothing of this; 'Brick 'is required of us, and no straw allowed us to make it 'with;' for that our lands are thrown up, and corn and cattle are of little value, is notorious to all the world.

"And it is evident that there is scarcity of money; for all the parliament money called breeches[1] (a fit stamp for the coyn of the rump), is wholly vanished. The king's proclamation and the Dutch have swept it all away; and of his majesty's coyn, there appears but very little: so that in effect we have not left for common use, but a little old lean-coyned money, of the late three former princes; and what supply is

[1] Sandford says, the conjoined shields of England and Ireland, upon the coins of the commonwealth, gave occasion to the name of *breeches* money.

preparing for it, my lords? I know of none; unless it be of copper farthings, and this is the mettal that is to vindicate (according to the inscription on it) *the dominion of the four seas*[8].

"And yet, if amidst this scarcity, the vast sums given were all employed for the king and kingdom, it would not so much trouble us. But we cannot without infinite regret of heart, see so great a part of it pounded up in the purses of other private men; and see them flourish in estates, who at the time of his majesties most happy restauration, were worth very little or nothing: and now, the same men purchase lands, and keep their coach and six horses, their pages and their lacqueys, while, in the mean time, those that have faithfully served the king, are exposed to penury and want, and scarce sufficient left to buy them bread. And is this, my lords, the reward of our services? Have we for this, borne the heat of the day, been imprisoned, sequestered, ventured our lives, families, our estates and our fortunes? and must after all this sacrifice, [give] so much of our poor remainder to the will of a few particular men, and to the maintenance of their vanities?

"It is not, my lords, the giving of a great deal, but the well managing of the money given, that must keep us safe from our enemies. Your lordships may be pleased to call to mind the story of Sampson, who

[8] *Quatuor. Maria. Vindico.* See Leake on English Money, p. 371. Thereby says, from this noted speech they were called by some, lord Lucas's farthings. Ducatus Leodiensis, p. 378.

while he preserved his hair wherein his strength lay, was still victor over his enemies; but when (by the enticement of his Dalilah) his hair was cut off, the Philistines came upon him, and overcame him. And so, my lords, if we shall preserve and husband well our treasure, wherein our strength and the sinews of war lye, and apply it to the right uses; we shall still be superior to all our enemies; but if we shall vainly and imprudently mis-spend it, we shall become an easie prey to them[9]."]

[9] An anonymous poem entitled The Lord Lucas's Ghost, was printed in vol. i. of Poems on Affairs of State, 1703; but does not appear, as lord Orford believed, to have any connexion with this speech.

ANNE HYDE,

DUCHESS OF YORK,

[DAUGHTER to Edward, earl of Clarendon, and maid of honour to the princess royal. The duke of York tried to gain her to comply with his illicit desires, but she managed her paramour with so much address, that in conclusion he married her; though the marriage was for some time kept secret. On proving pregnant in 1660, her father called upon the duke to own her as his wife: the duke, however, thought to have shaken her from this claim by great promises and great threats; but she was a woman of high spirit, and told him "she was his wife, and would have it known that she was so, let him use her afterwards as he pleased." Charles the second ordered the bishops and judges to examine the proofs she had to produce; and they reported, that, according to the doctrine of the gospel and the law of England, it was a good marriage.

Bishop Burnet, from his personal knowledge, has described the duchess of York as "a very extraordinary woman; who had great knowledge, and a lively sense of things. She soon understood what belonged to a princess; and took state on her rather too much. She was well; and had begun the duke's life, of which she shewed me a volume[1]. It was all drawn

[1] Lord Orford conceived that this might have been the work mentioned in the article of James the second. See vol. i p. 158.

ANNE HYDE, DUCHESS of YORK.

From a drawing in the Coll.n of Alex.r Hendras Sutherland Esq.r

from his Journal: and he intended to have employed me in carrying it on. She was bred to great strictness in religion, and practised secret confession. She was generous and friendly; but was too severe an enemy [3]." The same reputable writer has given a particular account of her grace's death, and of the circumstances attending it; and concludes by saying, that she died very little beloved or lamented; the change of her religion having made her friends reckon her death rather a blessing than a loss at that time to them all. Her father was more troubled at her religious defection than at all his own misfortunes; and wrote her a very long and grave letter upon it, enclosed in one to the duke of York: but she was dead before it came to England [4].

Waller addressed a poem to the princess of Orange, on this lady's having "written her portrait," while she was her maid of honour, which concludes with these high-flown lines:

"While some your beauty, some your bounty sing,
Your native isle does with your praises ring:
But above all, a nymph [4] of your own train,
Gives us your character in such a strain,
As none but she, who in that court did dwell
Could know such worth; or worth describe so well:
So, while we mortals here at heav'n do guess,
And more our weakness, than the place express;
Some angel, a domestic there, comes down
And tells the wonders he hath seen and known."]

[3] Hist. of the Reign of Charles the Second, vol. i. p. 218.
[4] Burnet's Hist. ib. p. 433.
[4] Lady Anne Hyde. See Fenton's Waller, p. 141.

CHARLES STANLEY,

EARL OF DERBY,

A PEER of whom extremely little is known. His father lost his head, and he his liberty, for Charles the second. The grateful king rewarded the son with the lord-lieutenancies of two counties[2]. He has written a piece of controversy, the title of which is,

"The Protestant Religion is a sure Foundation of a true Christian, and a good Subject, a great Friend to human Society, and a grand Promoter of all Virtues, both Christian and moral. By Charles Earl of Derby, Lord of Man and the Isles." Lond. 1671, the second edition; a very thin quarto[3].

This piece contains a dedication "To all supreme powers, by what titles soever dignified or distinguished; i. e. to emperors, kings, sovereign princes, republics, &c." an epistle to the reader; another longer on the second edition; and the work itself, which is a dialogue between Orthodox, a royalist, and Cacodæmon, one po-

[2] [Lancashire and Cheshire.]

[3] [The first edition is said to have been printed in 1669, without the author's name in the title-page.]

CHARLES STANLEY,

EARL of DERBY.

pishly affected. His lordship is warm against the church of Rome, their casuists and the Jesuits; and seems well read in the fathers and in polemic divinity, from both which his style has adopted much acrimony. He died in 1672. His father, as has been said, was the brave James, earl of Derby [4]; his mother, the heroine who defended Latham-house, grand-daughter of the great prince of Orange: a compound of Protestant heroism that evaporated in controversy.

[Charles, eighth earl of Derby, was successor not only to the title, but to the loyalty of his father [5]. In 1659, on sir George Booth's rising in Cheshire, he put himself at the head of divers gentlemen in Lancashire, but was defeated, taken prisoner [6], and confined, till the following year gave freedom to the long-depressed royalists. On the restoration of their king, the lords attempted to do justice to those who had been deprived of their fortunes by the usurping powers. They formed a private bill for the purpose of restoring this loyal peer to those estates which he had lost: this was strongly opposed, and at length laid aside, without ever

[4] [See page 37 and 41, sup.]

[5] Collins's Peerage, vol. ii. p. 40.

[6] Whitelocke says he was taken in the habit of a serving-man. Memorials, p. 184.

coming to a second reading. The king was innocent of its rejection, for it never came before him for his assent; yet an ill-judged resentment of the son of this nobleman, induced him to place the following inscription on one of the doors of Knowsley:

"James earl of Derby, lord of Man and the Isles, and grandson of James earl of Derby, and of Charlotte daughter of Claude duke de la Tremouille, whose husband James was beheaded at Bolton, 15th Oct. 1652, for strenuously adhering to Charles the second; who refused a bill passed unanimously by both houses of parliament, for restoring to the family the estate lost by their loyalty."

We may allow the family, observes Mr. Pennant[7], to be a little out of humour with its misfortunes; for William earl of Derby used to say, that he never passed by any estate of his in Yorkshire, Westmorland, Cumberland, Warwickshire, Lancashire, Cheshire, or Wales, but he saw a greater near it, lost by the fidelity of his ancestor to the royal cause.

His lordship's controversial pamphlet has not been met with by the editor; and if it had, would not in all probability have afforded a desirable extract.]

[7] Tour to Alston Moor, p. 40.

EDWARD MONTAGU

EARL of SANDWICH.

EDWARD MONTAGU,

EARL OF SANDWICH,

A WELL-KNOWN character in our history, and one of the most beautiful in any history. He shone from the age of nineteen, and united the qualifications of general, admiral, and statesman. All parties, at a time when there was nothing but parties, have agreed that his virtues were equal to his valour and abilities. His few blemishes are not mentioned here, but as a proof that this eulogium is not a phantom of the imagination. His advising the Dutch war was a fatal error to himself, and might have been so to his country and to the liberty of Europe. His persuading Cromwell to take the crown was an unaccountable infatuation, especially as his lordship was so zealous afterwards for the Restoration. It seems he had a fond and inexplicable passion for royalty, though he had early acted against Charles the first. The earl admired Cromwell; yet could he imagine that in any light a diadem would raise the Protector's character? Or how could a man who thought Cromwell deserved a crown, think that Charles the second deserved one? If his lordship sup-

posed English minds so framed to monarchy that they must recoil to it, was Cromwell a man to be tender of a constitution which Charles the first had handled too roughly[2]? The earl's zeal for restoring Charles the second[3] could not flow from any principle of hereditary right; for he had contributed to dethrone the father, and had offered the son's crown to the usurper. Lord Sandwich was sacrificed by another man having as weak a partiality for royal blood; his

[2] It is often urged with great emphasis, that when a nation has been accustomed for ages to some particular form of government, it will (though that form of government may be changed for a time) always revert to it. No argument seems to me to have less solidity; for unless the climate, the air, and the soil of the country, can imbibe habits of government, or infuse them, no country can in reality have been accustomed to any sort of government, but during the lives of its actual inhabitants. Were men, born late in the reign of Charles the first, bred to entertain irradicable prejudices in favour of royalty? It is supposed that no country is so *naturally* propense to *liberty*, as England.—It is *naturally* propense to *monarchy* too.—Is *monarchy* the *natural* vehicle of liberty?

[3] [Flecknoe has an epigram which thus applauds the duke of Albemarle and earl of Sandwich for bringing in the king:

"That present and all future times may know
How much to Monk and Montague they owe,
By them that great and mighty work was done,
O' th' king's most happie restauration:
A happiness so general, we may call
It well—the restauration of us all!"

Euterpe revived, 1675.]

vice-admiral, sir Joseph Jordan, thought the duke of York's life better worth preserving, and abandoned the earl to the Dutch fire-ships [4]!

It is remarkable, that admiral Montague was the last commoner who was honoured with the garter, except one man, to whose virtues and merit may some impartial pen do as much justice, as I have satisfaction in rendering to this great person!

We have of his lordship's writings,

"A Letter to Secretary Thurloe [5]."

"Several Letters during his Embassy to Spain;"

published with Arlington's letters. A great character of these dispatches is given in the Lives of the Admirals [6].

"Original Letters and Negotiations of Sir Richard Fanshaw, the Earl of Sandwich, the Earl of Sunderland, and Sir William Godol-

[4] [This lamentable event is thus noticed in Flecknoe's second book of Epigrams:

"Never was greater sacrifice than this,
Where sea 's the temple, fireship altar is,
And Sandwich victime offer'd up, to save
His country's honour by a death more brave
Than ever heroe died, though we should sum
All Greece ere boasted of, or amulent Rome." P. 42.]

[5] Vide Thurloe's State Papers, vol. i. p. 726.

[6] Vol. ii. p. 402.

phia, wherein divers Matters between the three Crowns of England, Spain, and Portugal, from the Year 1663 to 1678, are set in a clear Light." 2 vols. 8vo. And a singular translation, called

"The Art of Metals, in which is declared the Manner of their Generation, and the Concomitants of them, in two Books; written in Spanish by Albaro Alonzo Barba, M. A. Curate of St. Bernard's Parish in the imperial City of Potosi, in the Kingdom of Peru, in the West Indies, in the Year 1640. Translated in the year 1669, by the Right Hon. Edward Earl of Sandwich." Lond. 1674, small 8vo.

A short preface of the editor says, "The original was regarded in Spain and the West Indies as an inestimable jewel, but that falling into the earl's hands, he enriched our language with it, *being content that all our lord the king's people should be philosophers*[7]."

Lord Clarendon reports[8], that admiral Montague of a noble family, of which some were too much

[7] [Several volumes in manuscript, written by the earl of Sandwich, containing his diary, relations of his voyages, embassies, journies, negotiations, correspondences, observations, &c. are said to be preserved in the Montague family.]

[8] Hist. of the Rebellion, vol. iii. p. 729.

addicted to innovations in religion, and in the beginning of the troubles appeared against the king; though his father, who had been long a servant to the crown, never could be prevailed upon to swerve from his allegiance, and took all the care he could to restrain this his only son within those limits: but being young and more out of his father's controll by being married into a family which at that time also trod awry, he was so far wrought upon by the caresses of Cromwell, that out of pure affection to him he was persuaded to take command in the army when it was new-modelled under Fairfax. He served in that army with the rank of a colonel to the end of the war, having the reputation of a very stout and sober young man. From that time, Cromwell, to whom he passionately adhered, took him into his nearest confidence; and though men looked upon him as devoted to Cromwell's interest, in all other respects he behaved himself with civility to all men, and without the least show of acrimony towards any who had served the king; and was so much attached to monarchy, that he was one of those who most desired and advised Cromwell to accept and assume that title, when it was offered to him by his parliament. He was designed to command the fleet which was to hinder the Dutch from assisting the Dane against the Swede; and was upon that expedition when Richard Cromwell was thrown out of the protectorship. On his return home he went quietly into the country, and remained neglected and forgotten till those revolutions were over which were produced by Lambert's invasion upon the parliament, and

Monck's march into England; and then the secluded members being restored, called him to resume the command of the fleet. Lord Orford has supplied the remainder of his history.

The following account of his studies is taken from a catalogue of astronomers appended to Sherburne's Manilius, 1675. The late earl of Sandwich, even in the midst of his weighty state negotiations, was pleased sometime to employ himself in making considerable observations, both astronomical and physiological, and to communicate the same to the Royal Society: as his

"Observations of an Eclipse of the Sun, June 22, 1666, at Madrid; the Sun's Height in the Solstice; also the Latitude of Madrid; esteeming by the Sun's Altitude in the Solstice, and by other meridian Altitudes, the Latitude of Madrid to be 40° 10′, which differs considerably from that assigned by others."

He likewise made some

"Observations of the Immersions of the Satellites of Jupiter;"

and on Dec. 25, O.S. 1666, observed at Madrid a great halo about the moon; the semidiameter whereof was about 23° 30′: Aldebaran being just in the north-east part of the circle, and the two horns of Aries just enclosed by the south-west of the circle, the moon being in the centre: and about five or six years before, viz. Nov. 21, O.S. 1661, an hour after sun-set, he observed a great halo about the moon of the same semidiameter, at Tangier, the moon being

very near the same place. See Philos. Transact. No. 21, p. 390.

A very high character of lord Sandwich, written in French, and dated à Bourg-Charente, le xme Octob. 1684, may be seen in Harl. MS. 1625; and in No. 7010, are some of his lordship's letters, written while at sea, during the years 1665 and 1666; but none of them seem to call for a transcript. His treatise on metals has not been met with.]

MARGARET,

DUCHESS OF NEWCASTLE.

HAVING taken notice of her grace in the course of this work [a], I shall here only give a list of her works, which fill many folios.

"The World's Olio." Lond. 1655, folio.

"Nature's Picture drawn by Fancie's Pencil, to the Life [b]."

"In this volume (says the title) are several feigned stories of natural descriptions, as comical, tragical, and tragi-comical, poetical, romancical, philosophical, and historical, both in prose and verse, some all verse, some all prose, some mixt, partly prose and partly verse. Also, there are some morals and some dialogues, but they are as the advantage loaf of bread to the baker's dozen, and a true story at the latter end, wherein there

[a] [Vide art. of the duke of Newcastle.]

[b] [In this book, says Dr. Lort, was prefixed a curious print of the duke and duchess sitting at a table with their children, to whom the duchess is telling stories; and at the end is a very curious account of her birth, education, and life, written by her grace: where she has said very high things of the exquisite beauty of her person, and rare endowments of her mind. See Ballard. Three fine copies of this scarce book were preserved in the Bridgewater library.]

MARGARET, *DUTCHESS of NEWCASTLE.*

Pub. May 24. 1804. by Harding, 169 Piccad.

is no feigning." Lond. 1656, folio. One may guess how like this portrait of nature is, by the fantastic bill of the features.

"Orations of divers Sorts, accommodated to divers Places." Lond. 1662, folio.

"Playes." Lond. 1662, folio.

"Philosophical and physical Opinions." Lond. 1663[4], folio.

"Observations upon experimental Philosophy; to which is added the Description of a new World." Lond. [1666] 1668, folio.

One Mr. James Bristow began to translate some part of these philosophical discourses into Latin.

"Philosophical Letters; or modest Reflections upon some Opinions in Natural Philosophy, maintained by several famous and learned Authors of this Age, expressed by way of Letters." Lond. 1664, fol.

[4] [And 1655. To this volume was prefixed by the duke, a copy of verses and an epistle to justify the noble author's. These were followed up by her grace, with an address to the reader, another to the two universities, an epilogue to her philosophical opinions, an epistle to her honourable readers, another to the reader for her book of philosophy, two short epistles, a condemning treatise of atomes, the opinion or religion of the old philosophers, and the text to her natural sermon. These show her grace's solicitude to have the book considered as the produce of her own brain: being "the beloved of all her works, and prefering it as her master-piece."]

" Poems and Phancies." Lond.[5] 1664, fol.

" CCXI Sociable Letters." Lond. 1664, fol.

" The Life of the Duke her Husband," &c.[6]. Lond. 1667, fol. It was translated into Latin[7].

" Plays, never before printed." Lond. 1668, folio[8].

Her plays alone are nineteen in number, and some of them in two parts. One of them,

" The Blazing World,"

is unfinished; her grace (which seems never

[5] [First printed in 1653, fol. as were " Philosophical Fancies, by Lady Newcastle." pr. & ver. Lond. 12mo.]

[6] [On this occasion Flecknoe addressed a quibbling encomium to his grace, in which he asserted, that

" Ne'er was life more worthy to be writ,
Nor pen more worthy of the writing it.
She makes you famous, and you her again,
By th' famous subject you afford her pen:
Whence 't is a question ever will remain,
Wh'er fame makes writers, or else writers, fame.
So, whilst you live i' the life that she does give,
And she in writing of your life will live;
Betwixt you both, your fame will never die,
But one give t' other immortality."

Euterpe revived, 1675, p. 13.

Mr. Granger thinks the Life of the Duke her grace's most estimable production: but perhaps her own may be deemed most interesting. A copy of the latter was annexed by sir Wm. Musgrave to his copy of the former; and is now in the Museum.]

[7] [And printed in 1668, folio.]

[8] [" Grounds of Natural Philosophy," Lond. 1664-8, fol.]

else to have happened to her) finding her genius not tend to the prosecution of it. To another, called

"The Presence,

are nine and twenty supernumerary scenes[9]. In another,

"The Unnatural Tragedy,"

is a whole scene written against Camden's Britannia: her grace thought, I suppose, that a geographic satire in the middle of a play, was mixing the *utile* with the *dulce*. Three volumes more in folio, of her poems, are preserved in manuscript[4]. Whoever has a mind to know more of this fertile pedant[5], will find a detail of

[9] [Langbaine tells us, that both the language and plots of her plays were all her own; whence she ought in justice to be preferred to others of her sex, who have built their fame on other people's foundations. Dram. Poets, p. 391.]

[4] [Cibber, or Shiels, reports these to have been possessed by Mr. Thomas Richardson and bishop Willis. Lives of the Poets, vol. ii. p. 167.]

[5] [Fleckno, who seems to have been a licensed visitor, gives the following representation of her grace's closet or study:

"Is this a ladies closet? 't cannot be;
For nothing here of vanity we see,
Nothing of curiosity nor pride,
As most of ladies' closets have beside:
Scarcely a glass or mirror in 't you finde,
Excepting books, the mirrors of the minde.
Nor is 't a library, but onely as she
Makes each place where she comes a library.

her works in Ballard's Memoirs, from whence I have taken this account.

[Mr. Reed has given a biographical account of this lady, which he concludes with the following character: "Her person, it is said, was very graceful; her temper naturally reserved and shy; and she seldom said much in company, especially among strangers; was most indefatigable in her studies, contemplations, and writings; was truly pious, charitable, and generous; was an excellent œconomist, very kind to her servants, and a perfect pattern of conjugal love and duty [4]."

Her grace's literary labours have drawn down less applause than her domestic virtues: nor can it be denied that she wrote too much to be expected to write well, had her taste or judgment been greatly superior to what we find them [5]. That she displayed poetical

Here these *clear lights* descend into her minde,
Which by reflection in her *books* you finde:
And these high notions and ideas too,
Which, but herself, no woman ever knew."

See Epigrams, 1670; and Euterpe, 1675.]

[4] Biog. Dram. vol. i. p. 64.

[5] Jacob observes, that she was the most voluminous writer of all the female poets; that she had a great deal of wit, and a more than ordinary propensity to dramatic poetry. Poetical Register, vol. ii. We are greatly surprised, says Granger, that a lady of her quality should have written so much, and are little less surprised, that one who loved writing so well, has writ

fancy, however, when it was not clouded by obscure conceits[6], or warped by a witless effort to engraft the massy trunk of philosophy on the slender wilding of poesy, will be seen by the following extract, taken from "The Pastime and Recreation of the Queen of Fairies, in Fairy-land, the Centre of the Earth:

"Queen Mab and all her company
Dance on a pleasant mole-hill high,
To small straw-pipes, wherein great pleasure
They take, and keep just time and measure;
All hand in hand, around, around,
They dance upon this fairy-ground;
And when she leaves her dancing ball,
She doth for her attendants call,
To wait upon her to a bower
Where she doth sit under a flower,
To shade her from the moonshine bright,
Where gnats do sing for her delight[7];
The whilst the bat doth fly about
To keep in order all the rout.
A dewy waving leaf's made fit
For the queen's bath where she doth sit,
And her white limbs in beauty show,
Like a new fallen flake of snow:

no better: but what is most to be wondered at is, that she who found so much time for writing, could acquit herself in the several duties and relations of life, with so much propriety. Biog. Hist. vol. iv. p. 61.

[6] There must have been some affectation about her grace's person as well as writings; for Granger describes a portrait of her at Welbeck, attired in a theatrical habit, which she usually wore. Ut sup. p. 61.

[7] So Herrick in his Hesperides, 1648.

Her maids do put her garments on,
Made of the pure light from the sun,
Which do so many colours take,
As various objects shadows make.
" Then to her dinner she goes strait,
Where fairies all in order wait:
A cover of a cob-web made,
Is there upon a mush-room laid*;
Her stool is of a thistle down,
And for her cup an acorn's crown,
Which of strong nectar full is fill'd,
That from sweet flowers is distill'd.
When din'd, she goes to take the air,
In coach, which is a nut-shell fair;
The lining's soft and rich within,
Made of a glistering adder's skin,
And there six crickets draw her fast,
When she a journey takes in haste;
But if she will a hunting go,
Then she the lizard makes the doe,
Which is so swift and fleet in chase,
As her slow coach cannot keep pace:
Then on a grasshopper she'l ride,
And gallop in the forest wide:
Her bow is of a willow branch,
To shoot the lizzard on the haunch;

* Herrick had previously plitced his pigmy banquet,
" On a little mushroome table."
See his Feast of Oberon;
which much resembles some of the fairy imagery here employed. One of the queen's dainties is
" The broke heart of a nightingale
O'ercome in musicke." Hesperides, p. 136.

Her arrow sharp, much like a blade
Of a rose-mary leaf is made;
And when the moon doth hide her head,
Their day is gone, she goes to bed.
Meteors do serve, when they are bright,
As torches do, to give her light.
Glow-worms, for candles lighted up,
Stand on her table, while she doth sup:—
But women, that inconstant kind,
Can ne're fix in one place their mind;
For she impatient of long stay,
Drives to the upper earth away*."

* A folio volume was printed in 1676, containing Letters and Poems in honour of the incomparable Princess Margaret, Duchess of Newcastle. These consist of such inflated eulogies on her grace's parts, from the rector magnificus of Leyden and academical caput of Cambridge, to the puffs of Tom Shadwell, that it must have been enough to turn any brain previously diseased with a cacoëthes scribendi. The members of Trinity college closed their hyperbole on the lady Margaret, with this lapidary legend:

"To Margaret the first;
Princess of philosophers:
Who hath dispell'd errors;
Appeased the difference of opinions;
And restored peace
To learning's commonwealth."

The following stanza on her death has so little of gravity in comparison to its bombast, that it might be taken for a Peter-Pindaric effusion:

"Had she but liv'd when blind antiquity
Call'd what it pleas'd a deity!
She would have quite engross'd the worship-trade,
Jove and his kindred had been bankrupts made;
They must have starv'd without relief,
Pin'd to mortality, and dy'd with grief."

By way of contrast to the preceding specimen of her grace's happier efforts, the following "Epistle to her Braine[2]," may be cited as an aggregate of much metrical obscurity, that teemed from the same fruitful source:

"I wonder, braine, thou art so dull, when there
Was not a day, but wit past, through the yeare:
For seven yeares 't is, since I have married bin;
Which time, my braine might be a magazine
To store up wise discourse, naturally sent
In fluent words, which free and easy went.
If thou art not with wit inrich'd thereby,
Then uselesse is the art of memory:
But thou, poor braine, hard frozen art with cold,
Words, scales of wit, will neither print nor hold."

At the close of the same volume, her grace gives the following candid epitome of female ratiocination for becoming so voluminous a publisher:

"I begun a booke about three years since, which I intend to name 'The World's Olio[4],' and when I come into Flaunders, where those papers are, I will (if God give me life and health) finish it, and send it forth *in print*. I imagine all those that have read my former books, will say, that I have writ enough, un-

[1] Prefixed to her "Philosophicall Fancies," 1653, 12mo.

[2] One of her grace's adulators said, with more truth than he intended, "You do not always confine your sense to verse, nor your verses to rhythme, nor your rhythme to the quantity and sounds of syllables. Your poetical fancies rather brave than instruct our capacities." Letters, &c. ut sup. p. 117.

[4] Printed in folio, 1655.

less they were better; but say what you will, *it pleaseth me*, and since my delights are harmlesse, *I will satisfie my humour*:

"For had my braine as many fancies in 't
To fill the world, I 'd put them all *in print*;
No matter whether they be well or ill exprest,
My *will* is done, and *that please woman best*[a]."]

[a] It is not always, says Dr. Lort[a], that one would depend on authors for characters of their own works; but I think her grace's may be admitted:

"You will find my works like infinite nature, that hath neither beginning nor end, and as confused as the chaos wherein is neither method nor order, but all mixed together without separation, like evening-light and darkness," &c. Letter cxxxi.

We are farther informed by Wood[b], that the James Bristow, mentioned by lord Orford in p. 137, was of C. C. college, Oxon, a man of admirable parts, who had begun to translate into Latin some of the Philosophy of Margaret, duchess of Newcastle, upon the desire of those whom she had appointed to inquire out a fit person for such a matter; but he, finding great difficulties therein, through the confusedness of the subject, gave over, as being a matter not to be well performed by any. Her grace's philosophical speculations certainly constitute the most vulnerable part of her literary character. Dr. Birch records a resolution of the royal society, May 23, 1667[c], "that the duchess of Newcastle, having intimated her desire to be present at one of the meetings of the society, be entertained with some experiments at the next meeting, and that lord Berkeley and Dr. Charlton be desired to give notice of it to her grace, and to attend her to the meeting on the Thursday following." This ceremonial and the subjects allotted for the entertainment were referred to a subsequent council.

[a] MS. note in Mr. Gough's copy.
[b] Athenæ, vol. ii. col. 160.
[c] Hist. of the R. Society, vol. ii.

JOHN POULETT,
MARQUIS OF WINCHESTER,

GRANDSON of the marquis mentioned above[1]; an imitator of the earl of Monmouth, whom I may call *The Translator*; like the preceding lord, a prodigious sufferer for the royal cause, and not more bountifully rewarded. Indeed one does not know how to believe what our histories record, that his house at Basing[2], which he defended for two years together, and which the parliamentarians burned in revenge, contained money, jewels, and furniture, to the value of two hundred thousand pounds. Of what was composed the bed valued at fourteen thousand pounds? In every window the marquis wrote with a diamond, *Aimez Loyauté*. His epitaph was the composition of Dryden.

His lordship translated from French into English,

[1] [See vol. ii. p. 55.]

[2] [The journal of the siege of Basing-house, is one of the most eventful pieces of history during the civil war. It was printed at Oxford in 1645. Several circumstances concerning the deliverance of Basing from open force, and secret conspiracy, are narrated by lord Clarendon, in his valuable History, vol ii. 8vo. edit.]

"The Gallery of Heroick Women [4]." Lond. 1652, folio.

Howell wrote a sonnet in praise of this work [5].

"Talon's Holy History." Lond. 1653, 4to.

And other books, which, says Anthony Wood, I have not yet seen [6].

[The translator's address before his Gallery of Heroic Women, is inscribed "to the ladies of this nation," and the following reasons are adduced for so general a form of dedication:

"These gallant heroesses repaired first from all the regions of history to the court of France, to lay down their crowns at the queen regent's feet. This ceremonie and duty performed, they had a desire to passe the sea, and inform themselves of the condition and state of this island. And finding no queen here to whom they might render the same obedience, they resolved to address themselves to you, hoping to finde amongst

[4] ["Written in French by Peter Le Moyne, of the society of Jesus. Translated into English by the Marquesse of Winchester."]

[5] Vide his Letters, book iv. let. 49. [Howell's sonnet (as lord Orford, and not the author, denominates it) consists of eighteen lines, which were written at the instigation of earl Rivers, brother-in-law to the marquis of Winchester, "on that gallant piece called The Gallery of Ladies."]

[6] Vol. ii. p. 525.

such noble company, some ladies, who resemble them at least in part of their vertues, if not in all. Their gallantry is so perfect, as you need not doubt but they will gladly suffer your noble hands to take some flowers out of their garlands; which, if well applyed, crowns may be formed of them, and one day placed upon your heads by some worthy person of our countrey, who taking notice of your vertuous carriages and improved actions in this land of trial, may hereafter erect a new gallery, in which your statues and names will remain a spectacle of honour and imitation to posterity."

One of the books which neither Anthony Wood nor lord Orford had seen, was entitled

"Devout Entertainments of a Christian Soule. Composed in French, by J. H. Quarre, D. D. Translated into English, by J. Marq. of Winchester." Printed at Paris, A. D. CI.I3 IDC XLIX. [1649.]

A portion of "the translator's address to the pious and Christian reader," may, by pious and Christian readers, be perused with profitable application.

"This little golden treatise came into my hands as a missive of charity, sent to entertain me in my sad imprisonment; and upon a serious perusall, the finding it of so divine a spirit, and of so universall a concernment, was invitement enough to me to propose the naturallizing these meditations in our countrey, by contributing so much as I am able to them, namely, an English tongue; in which though they lose something of their native grace, yet I have reason to believe, that the charity of the authour will be content to

be somewhat diminished himselfe, to become more beneficiall to his neighbours: nor need I doubt, but that the force of his heavenly spirit will break through, even my grosse language, and be not onely heard, but reverenced, amidst the noise of drums and trumpets, so frequent in these unhappy times; wherein we have more cause then ever to remember the great trumpet of the angell.

"The authour shewes you, 'that this love of GOD 'is the most essentiall point of Christianity.' After he hath set you in the way of applying continually those duties which appertaine to the preservation of you in this happy state, he presents you with some considerations upon the whole passion of our blessed Saviour, as a powerfull motive to invite you to this pure love, which he demands of you, and to render homage to this excessive goodnesse, for so great and inestimable a benefit, which it hath purchased for you at so dear a rate, as even the death of the onely son of GOD!

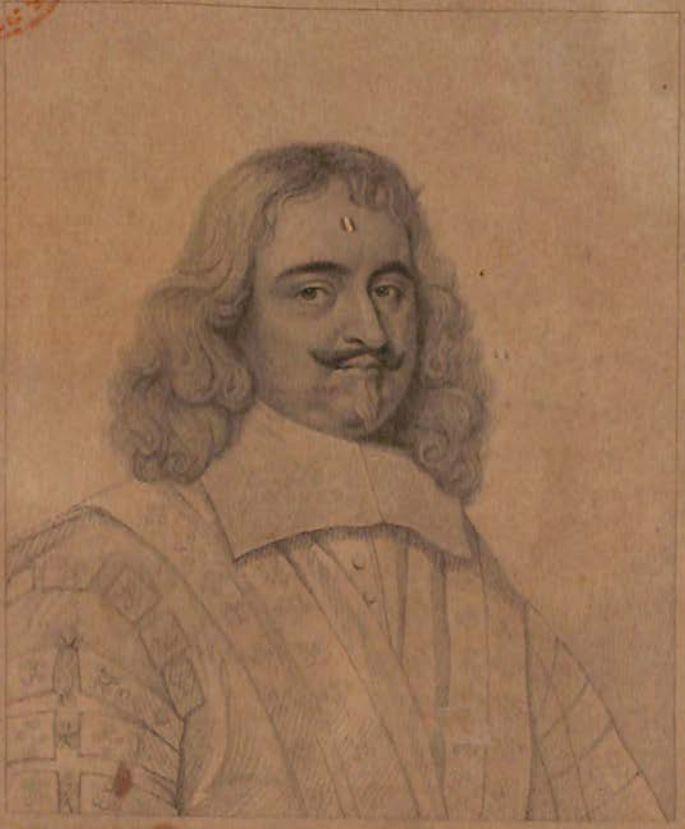
"And truly, when we looke upon the sufferings which Jesus Christ hath indured for us, ought we not to reproach our selves for bearing impatiently a few crosses and contradictions in this short pilgrimage? For, if so sacred a person sustained such violent pains for us, can we conceive our selves exempt from them? No, no; let us rather be ashamed at our cowardice and effeminate affections, in desiring to find no opposition in our way, but to tread still upon roses; thornes seeming too harsh for our dainty feet, which (if they be so tender) cannot looke like feet appertaining to a head, stuck full of thornes."

Dryden's monumental inscription for this noble loyalist, confers too much honour on his memory to be omitted.

"ON THE MONUMENT OF THE MARQUIS OF WINCHESTER.

"He who in impious times undaunted stood,
And 'midst rebellion durst be just and good,
Whose arms asserted, and whose sufferings more
Confirm'd the cause for which he fought before,
Rests here—rewarded by an heavenly Prince
For what his earthly could not recompence:
Pray, reader, that such times no more appear;
Or, if they happen, learn true honour here.
Ask of this age's faith and loyalty,
Which, to preserve them, Heav'n confin'd in thee.
Few subjects could a king like thine deserve,
And fewer, such a king so well could serve:
Blest king, blest subject, whose exalted state
By sufferings rose, and gave the law to fate.
Such souls are rare, but mighty patterns giv'n
To earth, and meant for ornaments to heav'n!"[1]

[1] British Poets, vol. vi. p. 165.



EDWARD HYDE, EARL of CLARENDON.

Published 1 March 1813 by John Scott, St Martins Court Leicester Square.

EDWARD HYDE,

EARL OF CLARENDON,

For his comprehensive knowledge of mankind, styled *The Chancellor of Human Nature*[2]. His character, at this distance of time, may, ought to be impartially considered. His designing or blinded cotemporaries heaped the most unjust abuse upon him; the subsequent age, when the partisans of prerogative were at least the loudest, if not the most numerous, smit with a work that deified their martyr, have been unbounded in their encomiums. We shall steer a middle course, and separate his great virtues, which have *not* been the foundation of his fame, from his faults as an historian, the real sources of it[3].

Of all modern virtues, patriotism has stood the test the worst. The great Strafford, with the eloquence of Tully and the heroism of Epaminondas, had none of the steadiness of the

[2] Vide Critical and Philosophical Inquiry into the Causes of Prodigies and Miracles, as related by Historians, quoted in Gen. Dict. vol. vi. p. 341. [Published by Warburton, but without his name, in 1727, 12mo. Dr. Lort.]

[3] [See a vindication of the noble historian from lord Orford's censures, in Remarks on this Catalogue, p. 25.]

latter. Hampden, less stained, cannot but be suspected of covering ambitious thoughts with the mantle of popular virtue.—In the partition of employments on a treaty with the king, his *contenting* himself with asking the post of governor to the prince, seems to me to have had at least as deep a tincture of self-interestedness as my lord Strafford had, who strode at once from demagogue to prime-minister. Sir Edward Hyde, who opposed an arbitrary court, and embraced the party of an afflicted one, must be allowed to have acted conscientiously. A better proof was his behaviour on the Restoration, when the torrent of an infatuated nation entreated the king and his minister to be absolute. Had Clarendon sought nothing but power, his power had never ceased. A corrupted court and a blinded populace, were less the causes of the chancellor's fall, than an ungrateful king, who could not pardon his lordship's having refused to accept for him the slavery of his country. In this light my lord Clarendon was more "The Chancellor of Human Nature," than from his knowledge of it. Like justice itself he held the balance between the necessary power of the supreme magistrate and the interests of the people. This never-dying obligation his cotemporaries were taught to overlook and to clamour against, till they removed

the only man, who, if he could, would have corrected his master's evil government. One reads with indignation, that buffooneries too low and insipid for Bartholomew-fair, were practised in a court called *polite*, to make a silly man of wit laugh himself into disgracing the only honest minister he had. Buckingham, Shaftsbury, Lauderdale, Arlington, and such abominable men, were the exchange which the nation made for my lord Clarendon! It should not be forgot that sir Edward Seymour carried up the charge against him, and that the earl of Bristol had before attempted his ruin, by accusing him of being at once an enemy and a friend to the Papists[3]. His son-in-law[4] did not think him the latter, or he would have interposed more warmly in his behalf.

These I have mentioned, and almost every virtue of a minister, make his character vene-

[3] [Wood seems to have imbibed a virulent aversion to lord Clarendon, and registered him as "a corrupt judge" in the Athenæ; whence he suffered condemnation in the chancellor's court of the University of Oxford, for libelling the lord-chancellor of England and chancellor of Oxford; and was banished the said university, until he should subscribe a public recantation, and give security not to offend in the like nature for the future. His said book was also decreed to be burned before the public theatre, and on July 11, 1693, was burned accordingly; and programmas of his expulsion were affixed in the usual places. See London Gazette, Aug. 3, 1693.]

[4] The duke of York.

rable. As an historian he seems more exceptionable. His majesty and eloquence, his power of painting characters, his knowledge of his subject, rank him in the first class of writers—yet he has both great and little faults. Of the latter, his stories of ghosts and omens are not to be defended, by supposing he did not believe them himself: there can be no other reason for inserting them; nor is there any medium between believing and laughing at them. Perhaps even his favourite character of lord Falkland takes too considerable a share in the history. One loves indeed the heart that believed, till he made his friend the hero of his epic. His capital fault is, his whole work being a laboured justification of king Charles. No man ever delivered so much truth with so little sincerity. If he relates faults, some palliating epithet always slides in: and he has the art of breaking his darkest shades with gleams of light that take off all impression of horror. One may pronounce on my lord Clarendon, in his double capacity of statesman and historian, that he acted for liberty, but wrote for prerogative.

There have been published of his lordship's writing,

"Many Letters to promote the Restoration [s]."

[s] Printed in vitâ Johannis Barwick. Vide Gen. Dict. vol. vi. p. 336; and Biogr. Britan. vol. iv. p. 2334.

"Several Speeches in Parliament during his Chancellorship, from the Restoration to 1667;" at least ten of them[6].

"A full Answer to an infamous and traitorous Pamphlet, intituled A Declaration of the Commons of England in Parliament assembled, expressing the Grounds and Reasons of passing their late Resolutions touching no farther Address or Application to be made to the King." Lond. 1618, 4to.

"The Difference and Disparity between the Estates and Conditions of George, Duke of Buckingham, and Robert, Earl of Essex."

Printed in the Reliquiæ Wottonianæ. Lond. 1672, 8vo.[7].

It is a kind of Answer to sir Henry Wotton's parallel of those two favourites; and though

[6] [One of these was, "Mr. Hides Argument before the Lords in the Upper House of Parliament, Aprill 1641;" another, "Mr. Edward Hydes Speech at a Conference betweene both Houses, July 6, 1641."]

[7] [An edition in 1706 was thus entitled: "The Character of Robert, Earl of Essex, Favourite to Queen Elizabeth, and George, Duke of Buckingham, Favourite to King James I. and King Charles I. with a Comparison. By the Right Hon. Edward, late Earl of Clarendon." A short preface says, "The reader will be here entertained with the pictures of two of the greatest subjects in Europe, in their time: and although one of them is inimitably drawn by the noble author in his History, yet this signature will still be acceptable, since 'tis all thrown into another view."]

written when Mr. Hyde was very young, is much preferable to the affected author it answers.

"Animadversions on a Book called Fanaticism fanatically imputed to the Catholic Church, by Dr. Stillingfleet, and the Imputation refuted and retorted by J. C.; by a Person of Honour." Lond. 1674, 8vo. Twice printed that year.

"A Letter to the Duke of York, and another to his Daughter the Duchess, on her embracing the Roman Catholic Religion."

"A brief View and Survey of the dangerous and pernicious Errors to the Church and State, in Mr. Hobbes's Book, intituled Leviathan." Oxf. 1676, 4to.

The dedication to the king is dated at Moulins, May 10, 1673.

"A Collection of several Tracts of the Right Honourable Edward, Earl of Clarendon, &c.; published from his Lordship's original Manuscripts." Lond. 1727, fol.

He made likewise alterations and additions to a book intituled

"A Collection of the Orders heretofore used in Chancery." Lond. 1661, 8vo.

His lordship was assisted in this work by sir Harbottle Grimstone, master of the rolls.

"History of the Rebellion and civil Wars in Ireland," printed at London in 8vo. 1726.

"History of the Rebellion and civil Wars in England," &c.

The first volume was printed at Oxford in folio, 1702; the second in 1703; the third in 1704 [7]. It has been several times reprinted since, in six volumes octavo. A French translation was printed at the Hague in 1704 and 1709, 12mo. [8].

His lordship left besides, in manuscript, a second part of his History [9]; a performance long detained from, though eagerly desired by, and at last bequeathed to the public by his lordship's amiable descendant and heir of his integrity, the late lord Hyde and Cornbury [*].

[7] [The folio copy in the Museum has the same date before each volume, viz. 1704.]

[8] In the defence of the authenticity of lord Clarendon's History, published in Hooker's Weekly Miscellany, Laurence Hyde, earl of Rochester, is, from several circumstantial proofs, asserted to be author of the preface to his father's History, though it is generally attributed to Atterbury, Aldridge, and Smalridge. [See a short article allotted to this earl of Rochester, postea.]

[9] [This second part was printed in folio 1760, and in three vols. 8vo. Cole.]

[*] [It appears from Pinkerton's Walpoliana, vol. i. p. 67, that lord Orford had intended to print "A Relation of the Duke of Buckingham's Entertainment in France, 1671, with some Notes, &c. by the Earl of Clarendon," in the Miscellaneous Antiquities edited at Strawberry-hill.]

["An Account of Lord Clarendon's Life from his Birth to the Restoration in 1660, and from thence to his Banishment in 1665; written by himself," was printed in 1759.

"His State Papers"
were published in three volumes folio; the first in 1767, the second in 1773, and the third in 1786.

Sir Edward Hyde, knight, descended from an ancient family of that name in Cheshire, was in like sort, says Dugdale[a], advanced to sundry titles of honour. Having been trained up to the study of the laws in the society of the Middle Temple, and manifesting his fidelity to king Charles, he was first made chancellor of his exchequer, and one of his privy-council. After the expulsion of Charles the second, he attended him abroad, was sent ambassador into Spain, made his secretary of state, and lastly lord-chancellor. In all which employments he conducted himself with such prudence, judgment, and integrity, that soon after the restoration he was created baron Hyde of Hindon, Wilts, viscount Cornbury, and earl of Clarendon. He held the office of lord chancellor till August 1667, when the great seal was taken from him; and losing all interest at court, he retired into France, and died at Rouen, December 19, 1674. During a temporary retirement in Jersey he began to

[a] Baronage, tom. iii. p. 478.

compose his History of the Rebellion, which had been particularly recommended to him, and in which he was assisted by the king, who supplied him with various materials for it. The ninth book opens by declaring, that the work was first undertaken with the king's approbation and by his encouragement; and particularly that many important points were transmitted to the author by the king's immediate direction and order, even after he was in the hands and power of the enemy, out of his own memorials and journals.

Lord Clarendon had all that knowledge of his subject, says Granger, that strength of head as well as integrity of heart, which are essential to a good historian. He has been in some instances accused of partiality, but this proceeded from an amiable, perhaps an invincible cause—the warmth of his loyalty and friendship. He particularly excels in characters, which if drawn with precision and elegance, are as difficult to the writers as they are agreeable to the readers of history. He is in this particular as unrivalled among the moderns as Tacitus among the ancients. He paints himself in drawing the portraits of others; and we every where see the clear and exact comprehension, the uncommon learning, the dignity and equity of the lord-chancellor in his character as a writer. It appears from the memoirs of his own life, that he had all the virtue of a Cato; and it is no less evident that he had something of his roughness and severity. His style is rather careless than laboured: his periods are long, and frequently embarrassed and perplexed with parentheses. Hence it is, that he is

one of the most difficult of all authors to be read with an audible voice[3].

The deep penetration and consummate skill of lord Clarendon, in deciphering men and delineating manners, has been so repeatedly displayed in the progress of this publication, by various citations from his History, that farther specimens from the same work would fail to furnish such variety as is aimed at in these addenda. A very interesting letter[4] of his lordship's to Charles the second, has therefore been extracted from Harl. MS. 7001, and to that are added two greater novelties, composed in earlier life, a panegyric on a living poet, and a threnody on a dead one.

"May it please your majesty,

"I am soe broken under the dayly insupportable instances of your majesty's terrible displeasure, that I know not what to doe, hardly what to wish. The crimes which are objected against me, how passionately soever pursued, and with circumstances very unusuall, doe not in the least degree affright me. God knowes I am as innocent in every particular as I ought to be; and I hope your majesty knows enough of me to believe, that I had never a violent appetite for money. But, alasse, your majesty's declared anger and indignation deprives me of the comfort and sup-

[3] Granger's Biog. Hist. vol. iv. p. 64.

[4] Thus indorsed by his son Henry: "Copy of my Father's Lettre to the King, about the beginning of 9ber, 1667. Deliver'd by me to my Lord-Keeper, who presented it to the King, and told me, his Majesty burnt it as soone as he had read it."

port even of my owne innocence: and exposes me to the rage and fury of those who have some excuse for being my ennemyes, whome I have sometimes displeased, when (and not only then) your majesty believed them not to be your friends. I hope they may be changed; I am sure I am not; but have the same duty, passion, and affection, for you, that I had when you thought it most unquestionable, and which was and is as great as ever man had for any mortal creature. I should dye in peace (and truly I doe heartily wish that God Almighty would free you further trouble by taking me to himselfe) if I could know or guesse at the ground of your displeasure, which I am sure must proceede from your believing that I have sayd or done somewhat, I have neither sayd or done. If it be for any thing my lord Berkeley hath reported, which I know he hath sayd to many (though being charged with it by me, he did positively disclaime it) I am as innocent in that whole affayre, and gave noe more advice, or councell, or countenance, in it, than the child that is now borne: which your majesty seemed once to believe, when I tooke notice to you of the report, and when you considered how totally I was a stranger to the persons mentioned; to either of whom I never spake word, or received message from either in my life; and this I protest to your majesty is true, as I have hope in Heaven! and that I have never willfully offended your majesty in my life, and do upon my knees begg your pardone for any over bold or sawcy expressions I have ever used to you: which being a naturall disease in old servants who have received too

much countenance, I am sure hath allwaies proceeded from the zeale and warmth of the most sincere affection and duty.

"I hope your majesty believes that the sharp chastisement I have received from the best natured and most bountifull master in the world, and whose kindnesse alone made my condition these many years supportable, hath enough mortifyed me as to this world: and that I have not the presumption or the madnesse to imagyne or desire ever to be admitted to any employment or trust againe: but I doe most humbly beseech your majesty by the memory of your father, who recommended me to you, with some testimony, and by your owne gracious reflection upon some one service I may have performed in my life, that hath been acceptable to you, that you will, by your royall power and interposition, putt a stop to this severe prosecution against me; and that my concernement may give no longer interruption to the great affaires of your kingdome, but that I may spend the small remainder of my life, which cannot hold long, in some parts beyond the seas, never to returne, where I will pray for your majesty, and never suffer the least diminution in the love and obedience of,

"May it please," &c.[6].

[6] Another supplicating letter from the earl of Clarendon to Charle the second, written in his exile, seven years after, and dated Roüen, August 29, 1674, was printed in the Supplement to the Clarendon State Papers, vol. iii. p. xliv. His lordship pathetically implores the king's leave to return, and beg to be buried in England; pleading, for his innocent children's sake that he will give them their father again, and not suffer them to be compleat orphans before nature hath made them so.

Prefixed to the Tragedy of Albovine, 1629.

"TO HIS FRIEND MR. WILLIAM D'AVENANT.

"Why should the fond ambition of a friend,
With such industrious accents strive to lend
A prologue to thy worth? Can ought of mine
Inrich thy volume? Th' hast rear'd thyself a shrine
Will out-live piramids: marble pillars shall,
Ere thy great muse, receive a funerall.
Thy wit hath purchas'd such a patron's name
To deck thy front, as must derive to fame
These tragick raptures, and indent with eyes
To spend hot teares t' inrich the sacrifice.

"ED. HYDE."

Printed with the 1st edit. of Donne's Poems, 1633.

"ON THE DEATH OF DR. DONNE.

"I cannot blame those men that knew thee well,
Yet dare not helpe the world to ring thy knell
In tunefull elegies; there's not language knowne
Fit for thy mention, but 't was first thy owne;
The epitaphs thou writ'st have so bereft
Our tongue of wit, there is not phansie left
Enough to weepe thee; what henceforth we see
Of art or nature, must result from thee.
There may perchance some busie gathering friend
Steale from thy owne workes, and that, varied, lend
Which thou bestow'st on others, to thy hearse,
And so thou shalt live still in thine owne verse;
Hee that shall venture farther, may commit
A pitied errour, shew his zeale not wit.

Fate hath done mankinde wrong; Vertue may aime
Reward of conscience, never can, of fame;
Since her great trumpet's broke, could onely give
Faith to the world, command it to beleeve:
Hee then must write, that would define thy parts,
Here lyes the best divinity—all the arts.

"EDW. HYDE [7]."

At the death of Dr. Donne, Mr. Hyde could not be more than twenty-three; dazzled, therefore, by the false taste of the poet he celebrated, his verses exhibit a servile imitation of that laboured wit, tortured sentiment, and inharmonious chime, which constituted what Dr. Johnson happily termed "metaphysical poetry."]

[7] In a casual conversation with the observant Mr. Reed, before this sheet proceeded to press, he suggested a slight doubt whether these pieces of poetry attached to chancellor Clarendon; it being possible that they might belong to E. Hyde, a contributor to Cambridge Verses in 1635, whereas lord Clarendon was an Oxford man? This is a family appeal, which some abler genealogist must be left to decide upon.

ANNE COUNTESS of DORSET & PEMBROKE.

from a Painting in Miniature by
Ozias Humphry Esq.r R.A after the
Original at Knowle.

Pub. June 1.1808. by J. Scott No 64 Strand

ANNE,
COUNTESS OF DORSET
AND
PEMBROKE.

This high-born and high-spirited lady was heiress of the Cliffords, earls of Cumberland, and was first married to Richard, earl of Dorset, whose life and actions she celebrated. Her second match was not so happy, being soon parted from her lord, that memorable simpleton Philip, earl of Pembroke and Montgomery [a], with whom Butler has so much diverted himself. Anne the countess was remarkably religious, magnificent, and disposed to letters. She erected a pillar in the county of Westmor-

[a] The first wife of this earl was Susan, daughter of the earl of Oxford. I find a book set forth in her name, called "The Countess of Montgomery's Eusebia, expressing briefly the Soul's praying Robes, by Newton, 1620." Vide Harl. Catal. vol. i. p. 100. [This earl, says Osborn, left nothing to testify his manhood but a beard, and children by that daughter of the last great earl of Oxford, whose lady was brought to his bed under the notion of his mistress, and from such a virtuous deceit she is said to proceed. In No. 412 of the Harl. Catal. a copy of Webb's Antiquities of Stonehenge is described with Notes, by Philip, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery.]

land, on the spot[3] where she took the last leave of her mother; a monument to her tutor Samuel Daniel, the poetic historian; another to Spenser; founded two hospitals, and repaired or built seven churches and six castles[4]. She wrote

"Memoirs of her Husband Richard Earl of Dorset;" never printed.

"Sundry Memorials of herself and her Progenitors."

And the following letter to sir Joseph Williamson, secretary of state to Charles the second, who having sent to nominate to her a member for the borough of Appleby, she returned this resolute answer, which, though

[3] ["On the road-side between Penrith and Appleby," says an elegant modern poet; who has directed "Attention's lifted eye to

That modest stone which pious Pembroke rear'd;
Which still records, beyond the pencil's power,
The silent sorrows of a parting hour,
Still to the musing pilgrim points the place,
Her sainted spirit most delights to trace."

Rogers's Pleasures of Memory.

See art. of Margaret, Countess of Cumberland, vol. ii. p. 168.]

[4] Vide Ballard, and Memorials of Worthy Persons, p. 92, and 94. [Her friends advised her to be less lavish in building castles during the protectorate of Cromwell, as there was reason to fear that, when rebuilt, orders would be sent to demolish them: but she replied, "Let him destroy them if he will; he shall surely find as often as he does so I will rebuild them, while he leaves me a shilling in my pocket."]

printed in another place[6], is most proper to be inserted here;—

"I have been bullied by an usurper; I have been neglected by a court; but I will not be dictated to by a subject: your man sha'nt stand.

"ANNE DORSET, PEMBROKE AND MONTGOMERY."

[This lady was sole daughter and heir to George, earl of Cumberland, and her mind was enriched by nature, says Ballard, with very extraordinary endowments[7]. She died March 22, 1675, and the following

[6] The World, vol. i. No. 14. [Printed April 5, 1753, in a number of that work contributed by lord Orford, who gives no reference, however, to the original.]

[7] Daniel the poet, who was the able tutor of this distinguished lady, addressed a metrical epistle to her at the age of thirteen, which may here be partially cited from its connexion with the present article, but which deserves entire perusal for its dignified vein of delicate admonition.

"TO THE LADY ANNE CLIFFORD.

With so great care doth she that hath brought forth
That comely body, labour to adorn
That better part, the mansion of your mind,
With all the richest furniture of worth
To make ye' as highly good as highly born,
And set your vertues equal to your kind.
She tells you how that honour only is
A goodly garment put on fair deserts,
Wherein the smallest stain is greatest seen,

character was given of her by Dr. Rainbow, bishop of Carlisle, who preached her funeral sermon: "She

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And that it cannot grace unworthiness;
But more apparent shews defective parts,
How gay soever they are deck'd therein.
She tells you too, how that it bounded is
And kept enclosed with so many eyes,
As that it cannot stray and break abroad
Into the private ways of carelessness;
Nor ever may descend to vulgarise
Or be below the sphere of her abode:
But, like to those supernal bodies set
Within their orbs, must keep the certain course
Of order, destin'd to their proper place,
Which only doth their note of glory get.
Th' irregular appearances enforce
A short respect, and perish without grace;
Being meteors, seeming high but yet low plac'd,
Blazing but while their dying matters last.
Nor can we take the just height of the mind
But by that order which her course doth show,
And which such splendour to her action gives;
And thereby men her eminency find,
And thereby only do attain to know
The region and the orb wherein she lives;
For low in the' air of gross uncertainty
Confusion only rules, order sits high.
* * * * * *
Such are your holy bounds, who must convey
(If God so please) the honourable blood
Of Clifford, and of Russel, led arig t
To many worthy stems, whose offspring may
Look back with comfort, to have had that good,
To spring from such a branch that grew s' upright:
Since nothing cheers the heart of greatness more
Than th' ancestors fair glory gone before."

had a clear soul, shining through a vivid body; her body was durable and healthful, her soul sprightful, of great understanding and judgment, faithful memory and ready wit. She had early gained a knowledge, as of the best things, so an ability to discourse in all commendable arts and sciences, as well as in those things which belong to persons of her birth and sex to know. She could discourse with virtuosos, travellers, scholars, merchants, divines, statesmen, and with good housewives in any kind; insomuch, that a prime and elegant wit, Dr. Donne, well seen in all humane learning, is reported to have said of this lady, 'that she knew well how to discourse of all things from 'predestination to slea-silk:' meaning, that although she was skilful in housewifery, and in such things, in which women are conversant; yet her penetrating wit soared up to pry into the highest mysteries. Although she knew wool and flax, fine linnen and silk, things appertaining to the spindle and the distaff; yet 'she could open her mouth with wisdom,' and had knowledge of the best and highest things, such as 'make wise unto salvation.' If she had sought fame rather than wisdom, possibly she might have been ranked among those wits and learned of that sex, of whom Pythagoras or Plutarch, or any of the ancients, have made such honourable mention. But she affected rather to study with those noble Bereans and those honourable women, who searched the Scriptures daily; with Mary she chose the better part, of learning the doctrine of Christ.

"Authors of several kinds of learning, some of

controversies very abstruse, were not unknown to her. She much commended one book, William Barklay's Dispute with Bellarmine; both, as she knew, of the Popish persuasion; but the former, less papal, and who she said 'had well stated a main point, and opposed 'that learned cardinal for giving too much power, 'even in temporals, to the pope over kings and secu-'lar princes, which she seemed to think the main 'thing aimed at by the followers of that court: to 'pretend a claim only to govern directly in spirituals, 'but to intend chiefly, though indirectly, to hook in 'temporals, and in them to gain power, dominion, 'and tribute.'"

The anonymous author of Biographical Sketches[a] has remarked, that there is reason to believe lord Orford was mistaken in saying, this countess wrote "Memoirs" of her first husband, the earl of Dorset. She left, however, this character of him in writing. Speaking of her two husbands: "The first," says she, "was, in his own nature, of a just mind, of a sweet disposition, and very valiant in his own person. He had great advantage in his breeding by the wisdom and devotion of his grandfather Thomas Sackville, earl of Dorset, and lord-high-treasurer, who was one of the wisest men of that time, by which means he (her husband) was so good a scholar in all manner of learning, that in his youth, when he was in the university of Oxford, there were

[a] "Of eminent Persons whose Portraits form Part of the Duke of Dorset's Collection at Knole," 1795, p. 71.

none of the young nobility that excelled him. He was also a good patriot to his country, and generally beloved in it; much esteemed by the parliament that sat in his time; and so great a lover of scholars and soldiers, as that with an excessive bounty towards them, or indeed any of worth that were in distress, he did much diminish his estate, as also with excessive prodigality in housekeeping and other noble ways at court, as tilting, masquing, and the like; prince Henry being then alive, who was much addicted to those noble exercises, and of whom he was much beloved [3]."

Her second husband, the earl of Pembroke, is thus described by her: "He was no scholar, having passed but three or four months at Oxford, when he was taken thence, after his father's death, in the latter end of the reign of Elizabeth, to follow the court; judging himself fit for that kind of life when not passing sixteen years old. Yet he was of quick apprehension, sharp understanding, very crafty withal, of a discerning spirit, but a choleric nature, increased by the office he held of chamberlain to the king. He was never out of England but two months, when he went into France with other lords, in 1625, to attend queen Mary, when coming over to marry king Charles. He was one of the greatest noblemen of his time in England, and well beloved throughout the realm."

The consideration of lord Pembroke's being the "greatest nobleman of his time in England," can

[3] Biog. Sketches, ut sup.

alone account for lady Anne Clifford's uniting herself with so worthless a person. Hawking and hunting seem to have comprised all his merits. "He pretended to no other qualifications," says lord Clarendon[4], "than to understand dogs and horses very well, and to be believed honest and generous." His stables vied with palaces, and his falconry was furnished at an immense expense: but in his private life he was characterised by gross ignorance and vice, and his public character was marked by ingratitude and instability. The life of lady Pembroke was embittered by him for near twenty years, and she was at length compelled to separate, till, in January 1649, death relieved her from fetters which had nearly become intolerable[5]. The following letter, transcribed from its original copy in Harl. MS. 7001, was addressed to her uncle the earl of Bedford, and sufficiently displays the matrimonial coercion she endured, and the dread she entertained of her wedded tyrant, whom Pennant calls "a brutal simpleton."

"My lorde,

"Yester daye by Mr. Marshe I receved your lordship's letter, by whiche I perceved how muche you wer trubled att the reporte of my beeing sicke; for whiche I humble thanke your lordship. I was so ill as I did make full accoumt to die; but now, I thank God, I am somthinge better.

"And now, my lorde, give me leve to desire thatt favouer from your lordship as to speke ernestley to my

[4] Hist. of the Rebellion, vol. i. p. 47.

[5] Haya's Female Biography, vol. iii. p. 384.

lorde, for my coming upe to the towne this terme, ether to Barnardes castell or the Cok-pitt. And I protest I will be reday to returne backe hether agane when-so-ever my lorde appoynttes itt. I have to this purpos written now to my lorde, and putt itt inclossed in a letter of mine to my ladey of Carnarvan, as desiring her to deliver itt to her father, whiche I knowe shee will doe withe all the advantage shee can to farder this bussnes; and iff your lordship will joyne withe her in itt, you shall afford a charittable and a most acceptable favouer to

"Your lordship's cossen, and humble frind to command,

"*Ramossbury, this* 14 *of January,* 1638. ANNE PEMBROOKE.

"If my lorde sholld denie my comming, then I desire your lordship I may understand itt as sone as may bee, thatt so I may order my poore businesses as well as I cane, withe outt my one comming to the towne: for I dare nott ventter to come upe withe outt his leve; lest he sholld take thatt occassion to turne mee outt of this howse, as hee did outt of Whitthall, and then I shall nott know wher to put my hede. I desire nott to staye in the towne above 10 dayes or a forttnight att the most.

"*To the Right Honurable my noble Cossen, the Earlle of Bedford, deliver this.*"

Another letter in the same volume, dated "Apellbey Castell, Jan. 10, 1649," and directed to the countess dowager of Kent, acknowledges a loan, and returns

the sum, beseeching her ladyship to deliver up a "little cabinett and Helletropian cupe," which seem to have been left in pawn. She encloses her love and service to worthy Mr. Selden, and says she should be in a pitiful case if she had not "exelentt Chacer's booke" to comfort her; but when she read in that, she scorned and made light of her troubles.

Mr. Seward, in his Anecdotes of distinguished Persons [6], has printed some memoirs of the early part of lady Pembroke's life, written by herself, and exhibiting a very striking picture of the simplicity of the manners of the times in which she lived, as well as of her own character. Mr. Pennant also speaks of a life of this lady in manuscript, written by herself, and has cited anecdotes of the family which he found in certain letters and diaries of the countess and her daughter [7]; and lord Orford describes lady Pembroke's Memorials of her Life to be "extant in the British Museum [8]:" but, after consulting the Harleian and other catalogues, with the willing aid of Mr. Henry Ellis, I have not been able to trace such reliquiæ.]

[6] Vol. i. p. 215.
[7] Tour in Scotland, part ii. p. 156
[8] See Works, vol. i. p. 486.

WILLIAM CAVENDISH,

DUKE of NEWCASTLE.

WILLIAM CAVENDISH,
DUKE OF NEWCASTLE,

A MAN extremely known from the course of life into which he was forced, and who would soon have been forgotten in the walk of fame which he chose for himself. Yet as an author he is familiar to those who scarce know any other author—from his book of horsemanship. Though "amorous in poetry and musick," as my lord Clarendon says [2]; he was fitter to break Pegasus for a manage, than to mount him on the steeps of Parnassus. Of all the riders of that steed, perhaps there have not been a more fantastic couple than his grace and his faithful duchess, who was never off her pillion [3]. One of the noble historian's finest portraits is of this duke; the duchess has left another, more diffuse indeed, but not less entertaining. It is equally amusing to hear her sometimes compare her lord to Julius Cæsar, and oftener to acquaint

[2] Vol. ii. p. 507. [The historian adds, what is highly to the duke's credit and honour, that nothing could have tempted him out of those paths of pleasure which he enjoyed in a full and ample fortune, but honour and ambition to serve the king when he saw him in distress, and abandoned by most of those who were in the highest degree obliged to him.]

[3] [Her grace certainly had a *hobby* to herself, on which she frequently vaulted and curvetted, when the duke did not bear her company. Vide p. 145, sup.]

you with such anecdotes, as in what sort of coach he went to Amsterdam. The touches on her own character are inimitable: she says[4], that "it pleased God to command his servant Nature to *indue* her with a poetical and philosophical genius even from her birth; for she did write some books even in that kind before she was twelve years of age." But though she had written philosophy, it seems she had read none; for, at near forty, she informs us, that she applied "to the reading of philosophical authors, in order to learn those names and words of art that are used in schools[5]." But what gives one the best idea of her unbounded passion for scribbling, was her seldom revising the copies of her works, "lest it should disturb her following conceptions[6]." What a picture of foolish nobility was this stately poetic couple, retired to

[4] Dedication.

[5] Ibid.

[6] [So fond, says Dr Lort, was her grace of these *conceptions*, and so careful lest they should be still-born, that I have heard or read somewhere, that her servant John[a] (whose name I think is mentioned by her with much condescension and affection in her dedication of the duke's life to the duke) was ordered to lie in a truckle-bed in a closet within her grace's bedchamber, and whenever at any time she gave the summons by calling out "JOHN, *I conceive*," poor John was to get up, and commit to writing the offspring of his mistress's reveries. MS. note in Mr. Gough's copy.]

[a] John Rolleston, the duke's secretary.

their own little domain, and intoxicating one another with circumstantial flattery on what was of consequence to no mortal but themselves! In that repository of curious portraits at Welbeck is a whole length of the duchess, in a theatric habit, which tradition says she generally wore. Besides lord Clarendon's description, and his own duchess's life [7] of this nobleman, there is a full account of him in the Biographia Britannica [8], where the ample encomiums would endure some abatement. He seems to have been a man in whose character ridicule would find more materials than satire [9].

He published

"La Méthode nouvelle de dresser les Chevaux, &c. avec Figures;" or The new Method of managing Horses, with Cuts. Antwerp, 1658, folio. This was first written in Eng

[7] [This work is divided into four books: the first contains an account of his grace's life; 2. of his actions, before, in, and after, the civil wars; 3. a description of his person, disposition, habits, &c. and, 4. Essays and Discourses, gathered from the mouth of her noble lord and husband, with some few notes of her own.]

[8] P. 1314.

[9] [Qu. Whether this will not appear doubtful, when his grace's character is impartially considered? since those who have censured him, as Mr. Reed observes, for too strong an attachment to poetry and the polite arts, have done no honour to the delicacy of their own taste. Biog. Dram. vol. i. p. 61.]

lish, and translated into French by a Walloon.

"A new Method and extraordinary Invention to dress Horses, and work them according to Nature; as also to perfect Nature by the Subtilty of Art." Lond. 1667, folio [2].

This second piece, as the duke informs his reader, "is neither a translation of the first, nor an absolute necessary addition to it; and may be of use without the other, as the other hath been hitherto, and still is without this: but both together will questionless do best." A noble edition of this work has been printed of late years in this kingdom.

"The Exile, a Comedy [3]."

"The Country Captain, a Comedy;"

written during his banishment, and printed at Antwerp, 1649; afterwards presented by his majesty's servants at Blackfriars, and very much commended by Mr. Leigh.

[2] [Langhaine acknowledges his obligations to these works, for several notions borrowed from them, in a little Essay on Horsemanship, printed at Oxford in 1685, 8vo. Dram. Poets, p. 388.]

[3] Vide Theatr. Records, p. 57. [This play was ascribed to the duke by Whincop; but as no other writer mentions it, says Mr. Reed, and as it is not to be found in any of the present collections of plays, I am doubtful about its existence. Biog. Dram. vol. i. p. 63.]

"Variety, a Comedy;"
presented by his majesty's servants at Blackfriars; first printed in 1649, 12mo. and generally bound with the Country Captain. It was also highly commended, in a copy of verses, by Mr. Alexander Brome.

"The Humorous Lovers, a Comedy;"
acted by his royal highness's servants. Lond. 1677, 4to. This was received with great applause, and esteemed one of the best plays at that time.

"The triumphant Widow, or the Medley of Humours, a Comedy:"
acted by his royal highness's servants. Lond. 1677, 4to. This piece pleased Mr. Shadwell so much, that he transcribed part of it into his Bury-fair, one of the most successful plays of that laureate[4]. His biographer says, "that his grace wrote in the manner of Ben Jonson, and is allowed by the best judges not to have been inferior to his master." I cannot think these panegyrics very advantageous: what com-

[4] [Shadwell styles the duke, "the greatest master of wit, the most exact observer of mankind, and the most accurate judge of humour he ever knew:" and Langbaine avers, that since the time of Augustus, no person better understood dramatic poetry, nor more generously encouraged poets; so that we may truly call him, our English Mæcenas." Dram. Poets, p. 186.]

positions, that imitated Jonson's pedantry[5], and mixed well with Shadwell's poverty! Jonson, Shadwell, and sir William Davenant[6], were all patronised by the duke[7].

[5] [Ben Jonson has an epigrammatic compliment addressed to the earl of Newcastle, *on seeing him mount his horse*, in which he pedantically compares him to a centaur. Brit. Poets, vol. iv. p. 582.]

[6] [The duke of Newcastle, says Granger, was so attached to the muses, that he could not leave them behind him; but carried them to the camp, and made Davenant, the poet laureate, his lieutenant-general of the ordnance. Biog. Hist. vol. ii. p. 124.]

[7] [So, it may be added, was Flecknoe; before whose Ten Years Travels in Europe, a miscellany of prose epistles and compliments in rhyme, are two copies of verses by the duke. Flecknoe repaid his grace with metrical interest, in various editions of his Epigrams of all Sorts. The following delineation is contrasted to the character of an unworthy nobleman:

"But now behold a nobleman indeed,
Such as w' admire in story when we read,
Who does not proudly look that you should doff
Your hat, and make a reverence twelvescore off:
Nor takes exceptions, if at every word
You call him not *his grace*; or else *my lord*;
But does appear a hundred times more great
By his neglect of't, than by keeping state.
He knows civilitie and curtesie
Are chiefest signes of true nobility;
And that which gains them truest honoures is,
Is their own vertues, not their ancesters:
By which through all degrees that he has past,
Of vicount, earl, marquiss, and duke at last;
H' as alwayes gained the general esteem
Of honouring those, more than they honour'd him.]

His poems are scattered among those of his duchess[8], in whose plays too he wrote many scenes.

One does not know whether to admire the philosophy, or smile at the triflingness of this and the last mentioned peer[9], who after sacrificing such fortunes[a] for their master, and during such calamities of their country, could accommodate their minds to the utmost idleness of literature.

[This noble author, who was considered by Cibber[3], as one of the most finished gentlemen, as well as the most distinguished patriot, general, and statesman, of his age, was the son of sir Charles Cavendish, and was born in 1592. His father, who discovered in him, even from infancy, a promptitude of genius, and a love for literature, took care to have him instructed by the best masters in every science. His

[8] [Her grace informs us that the duke had written hundreds of verses, songs, and themes, though he could not repeat three by heart; but he was not so forgetful of other things, for he had an extraordinary memory for received courtesies. Epist. cited at p. 183.]

[9] [Meaning John, marquis of Winchester. See art. p. 146.]

[a] It is computed by the duchess of Newcastle, that the loss sustained by the duke from the civil wars rather surpassed than fell short of £73,579. Vide the Life.

[3] Lives of the Poets, vol. ii. p. 169.

course of education being early completed, the reputation of his abilities attracted the attention of king James, who made him a knight of the bath in 1610, and in 1620, created him baron Ogle and viscount Mansfield. Possessing no less favour with Charles the first than with his father, he received the additional title of lord Cavendish of Bolsover, and the still higher one of earl of Newcastle. In 1638 he was appointed governor to the prince of Wales, and in 1639, when the troubles broke out in Scotland, he commanded a volunteer troop of horse incorporated under the denomination of the prince's troop. During this command he had a contest with the earl of Holland, to whom he sent a challenge: but the affair having been disclosed to the king, the matter was made up; though not without leaving an imputation of want of perfect bravery in lord Holland. He was next constituted commander in chief of the forces north of Trent, and defeated general Fairfax; for which service he was advanced to the dignity of marquis of Newcastle. When ruin followed the king's affairs, he embarked for Hamburgh, and resided during the interregnum at Paris and at Antwerp, where he underwent a variety of misfortunes during an exile of sixteen years[a]. In 1664 he returned to England with his sovereign, and after being created earl of Ogle and duke of Newcastle, withdrew from courtly cares to pass the evening of his days in rural retirement, and the indulgence of those studious pursuits which had

[a] Biog. Dram. vol. i p. 62. Cibber makes it eighteen years.

attracted him in early life. Lord Clarendon, who has described him at some length, declares that nothing could have tempted him out of those paths of pleasure which he enjoyed in a full and ample fortune, but honour and ambition to serve the king when he saw him in distress, and abandoned by most of those who were in the highest degree obliged to him[4]. Granger adds, that he was master of many accomplishments, and much better qualified for a court than a camp. He understood horsemanship, music, and poetry; but was a better horseman than musician, and a better musician than a poet[5].

To sir William Musgrave's copy of the duke's life, in the British Museum, is appended an epistle by the duchess, which contains a curious compendium of her grace's sentiments respecting her own skill in authorship. To that epistle is subjoined "a true relation of her birth[6], breeding, and life;" which is creditable to her in every point of view: and would more highly have enriched the additions to her grace's article, had it sooner been discovered. The following ingenuous account of the duke and of herself cannot be thought obtrusive, since sir William Musgrave pronounces the tract whence it was extracted, very scarce.

[4] Hist. of the Rebellion, vol. ii. p. 507, 8vo. edit.

[5] Biog. Hist. vol. ii. p. 125.

[6] She was the daughter of sir Charles and sister to lord Lucas, "a noble family, says her monument, for all the brothers were valiant, and all the sisters virtuous." See Collins's Hist. Coll. p. 44.

"My lord is a person whose humour is neither extravagantly merry, nor unnecessarily sad; his mind is above his fortune, as his generosity is above his purse, his courage above danger, his justice above bribes, his friendship above self-interest, his truth too firm for falshood, his temperance beyond temptation; his conversation is pleasing and affable, his wit is quick and his judgment is strong, distinguishing clearly without clouds of mistakes: his discourse is always new upon the occasion, without troubling the hearers with old historicall relations, nor stuft with useless sentences; his behaviour is manly without formallity, and free without constraint, and his minde hath the same freedom. His nature is noble, and his disposition sweet. His loyalty is proved by his publick service to his king and countrey, by his often hazarding of his life, by the losse of his estate, and the banishment of his person, by his necessitated condition, and his constant and patient suffering. But howsoever our fortunes are, we are both content, spending our time harmlessly; for my lord pleaseth himself with the management of some few horses, and exercises himself with the use of the sword; which two arts he hath brought, by his studious thoughts, rationall experience, and industrious practice, to an absolute perfection.

"For my part, I had rather sit at home, and write or walk in my chamber, and contemplate. But I hold it necessary sometimes to appear abroad; besides, I do find that severall objects do bring new materialls for my thoughts and fancies to build upon. Yet I must say this in the behalf of my thoughts, that I never

found them idle: for if the senses bring no work in, they will work of themselves, like silk-wormes that spinn out of their own bowels. Neither can I say I think the time tedious when I am alone, so I be neer my lord, and know he is well. I always took delight in a singularity, even in acoutrements of habits; but whatsoever I was addicted to, either in fashions of cloths, contemplation of thoughts, actions of life; they were lawful, honest, honorable, and modest; of which I can avouch to the world with a great confidence, because it is a pure truth. As for my disposition, it is more inclining to be melancholy than merry, but not crabbed or peevish melancholy: and I am apt to weep rather than laugh; not that I do often either of them. Also, I am tender-natured; for it troubles my conscience to kill a fly, and the groans of a dying beast strike my soul. Also, where I place a particular affection, I love extraordinarily and constantly, yet not fondly, but soberly and obedyngly: but this affection will take no root but where I think or find merit, and have leave both from divine and morrall laws. Yet I find this passion so troublesome, as it is the only torment to my life, for fear any evill misfortune, or accident, or sickness, or death should come unto them; insomuch, as I am never freely at rest. Likewise, I am gratefull; for I never received a curtesie, but I am impatient and troubled untill I can return it. Also I am chast, both by nature and education, insomuch, as I do abhorre an unchast thought. Likewise, I am seldom angry, as my servants may witness for me; but when I am angry, I

am very angry; but yet it is soon over, and I am easily pacified, if it be not such an injury as may create a hate. Likewise, I am neither spiteful, envious, nor malicious; I repine not at the gifts that nature or fortune bestows upon others, yet I am a great emulator: for though I wish none worse than they are, yet it is lawfull for me to wish myself the best, and to do my honest endeavour thereunto; for I think it no crime, to wish my self the exactest of nature's works, my thred of life the longest, my chain of destinie the strongest, my minde the peaceablest, my life the pleasantest, my death the easiest, and [myself] the greatest saint in heaven!"

His grace addressed the following oramp and uxorious compliment

"TO THE LADY MARQUESSE OF NEWCASTLE,

ON HER BOOK INTITLED HER 'PHILOSOPHICALL 'AND PHYSICALL OPINIONS.'

"Were the old grave philosophers alive
How they would envy you, and all would strive
Who first should burn their books; since they so long
Thus have abus'd the world, and taught us wrong,
With hard words that mean nothing; which non-sense
When we have conn'd by heart, then we commence
Masters and doctors, with grave looks; and then
Proud, because think thus, we are learned men,
And know not that we do know nothing right,
Like blinde men now, led onely by your sight:
And, for diseases, let the doctors look,
Those worthy learned men, but in your book,

They 'le finde such news in their art, and so true,
As old Hippocrates he never knew,
Nor yet vast Galen; so you need not seek
Farther then English, to know less in Greek:
If you read this, and study it, you may
Out of dark ignorance, see brighter day.

"W. NEWCASTLE."

A specimen of his grace's prose penmanship may be cited from a prefix to the same publication, in 1655. It denotes him to have been a jealous champion of his lady's literary honour, and may serve as a partial comment on some of her performances.

From "An Epistle to justifie the Lady Newcastle, and Truth against Falshood; laying those false and malicious Aspersions of her, that she was not Authour of her Books."

"This ladie's philosophy is excellent, and will be thought so hereafter; and the truth is, that it was wholy and onely wrought out of her own brain, as there are many witnesses, by the several sheets that she sent daily to be writ fair for the presse. As for her POEMS, where are the exceptions to these? Marry, they misse sometimes in the numbers and in the rimes. It is well known by the copies that those faults lie most upon the corrector and the printer. But put the case, there might be some slips in that kinde: is all the book damned for it? No mercy, gentlemen? When, for the numbers, every schoole-boy can make them on his fingers; and for the rimes, Fenner[1] would

[1] Fenner was a pamphleteering opponent of Taylor, the water-poet.

have put down Ben Johnson; and yet neither the boy or Fenner so good poets. No; it is neither of those either makes or condemns a poet; it is new-born and creating phansies that glorifies a poet; and in her book of poems, I am sure there is excellent and new phancies, as have not been writ by any, and that it was onely writ by her, is the greatest truth in the world.

"Now, for her book called the WORLD'S OLIO, say some—how is it possible that she should have such experience to write of such things so? I answer, that I, living long in the great world, and having the various fortunes of what they call good and bad; certainly, the reading of men might bring me to as much experience as the reading of books; and this I have now and then discourst unto this lady, who hath wisely and elegantly drest it in her own way, and sumptuously cloathed it, at the charge of her own phancies and expressions. I say, some of them she hath heard from me; but not the fortieth part of her book; all the rest are absolutely her own in all kindes: this is an ingenious truth, therefore beleeve it.

"As for the book of her PHILOSOPHICAL OPINIONS; there is not any one thing in the whole book that is not absolutely spun out by her own studious phancy; and if you will lay by a little passion against writers, you will like it, and the best of any thing she has writ; therefore read it once or twice, not with malice to finde a little fault, but with judgement to like what is good.

"Truly I cannot beleeve so unworthily of any scho-

lar, (honouring them so much as we both do,) that they should envie this ladye; or should have so much malice or emulation, to cast such false aspersions on her, that she did not write those books that go forth in her name. They will hardly finde out who else writ them; and I protest, none ever writ them but herself. Here 's the crime: a lady writes them; and to intrench so much upon the male prerogative, is not to be forgiven: but I know gown-men will be more civil to her, because she is of the gown too. I had not troubled you with this, but that a learned doctor, our very noble friend, writ us word of the infidelity of some people in this kinde. Whatsoever I have writ is absolutely truth; which I here (as a man of honour) set my hand to.

"W. NEWCASTLE."

The Harl. MS. 6988, contains a letter from the duke to his pupil prince Charles.

In 1642, was printed at York, and reprinted at Oxford,

"An Answer of the Right Honourable the Earle of Newcastle, his Excellency, &c. to the six groundlesse Aspersions cast upon him by the Lord Fairfax, in his late Warrant bearing date Feb. 2, 1642."

This gallant vindication of the royalists thus concludes:

"The lord Fairefax requires all parties to appeare; and I command them all, upon their allegiance, to stay at home. They may perhaps come thither without danger, but the difficulty will be to get safe back againe; *sed revocare gradum, hic labor hoc opus est*

It were a more conscionable and discreet part of them, to repaire all as one unanimous body to their sovereign's standard, and drive out those incendiaries from among them, who have beene the true authors of all the pressing grievances and miseries of this county.

"Withall, his lordship talks of driving me and mine army out of the country. He knowes this cannot be done without a meeting. If it be not a flourish, but a true sparke of undissembled gallantry, he may doe well to expresse himselfe more particularly for time and place. This is more conformable to the examples of our heroicke ancestors, who used not to spend their time in scratching one another out of holes, but in pitched fields determined their doubts. This would quickly set a period to the sufferings of the people, unlesse he desire rather to prolong those miserable distractions, which were begun with breach of promise. It were pitty if his desires leade him this way, but he should be satisfied: and let the God of battels determine the right of our English lawes and liberties."]

GEORGE DIGBY, EARL OF BRISTOL.

GEORGE DIGBY,

EARL OF BRISTOL,

A SINGULAR person, whose life was one contradiction. He wrote against Popery, and embraced it; he was a zealous opposer of the court, and a sacrifice for it[a]; was conscientiously converted in the midst of his prosecution of lord Strafford, and was most unconscientiously a prosecutor of lord Clarendon. With great parts, he always hurt himself and his friends; with romantic bravery, he was always an unsuccessful commander[b]. He spoke for the

[a] [He was secretary of state and privy-counsellor to Charles the second, but forfeited both these offices, by reconciling himself to the church of Rome, against which he had written several pieces of controversy. Swift called him the prototype of lord Bolingbroke. It seems that his lordship, after the wreck of his fortune in the civil war, had formed a design of applying to the crown of France for employment and subsistence. Biog. Hist. vol. iii. p. 22.]

[b] [In Biog. Brit. vol. v. a copious article is allotted to this nobleman by Dr. Kippis, which closes with this general inference; "The life of the earl of Bristol affords a striking proof that the brightest genius, the most splendid talents, the most extensive knowledge, and the richest eloquence, are of little advantage to the possessor, and of little benefit to the world, unless they be accompanied with steadiness of principle and

test-act, though a Roman Catholic, and addicted himself to astrology on the birth-day of true philosophy.

We have of his writing

"Letters between the Lord George Digby and Sir Kenelm Digby, Knight, concerning Religion." Lond. 1651, 8vo.

This was a controversy on Popery, in which lord Digby shows that the Roman Catholic religion has no foundation on tradition, or on the authority of the fathers, &c. Sir Kenelm was not only a Papist, but an occult philosopher: if lord Digby had happened to laugh at that nonsense too, he would probably have died in search of the grand elixir.

"Several Speeches[4]."

"Several Letters[5]."

"A Letter to Charles the Second, on being banished from his Presence[6]."

steadiness of conduct." He observes at the same time, that amid his lordship's numerous faults, he was distinguished by a softness and tenderness of disposition. This observation seems particularly verified in his polemical correspondence with sir Kenelm Digby.]

[4] A. Wood, vol. ii. p. 579.

[5] Ibid. [A letter from his lordship to the king, dated 1626, and two petitions to the lords and the lord-keeper, occur in MSS. Rawlinson. at Oxford. See Progresses of Queen Elizabeth, vol. ii. anno 1594.]

[6] Collection of Letters, vol. ii. p. 51.

"Elvira; or the Worst not always True, a Comedy." 1667, 4to.

For this he was brought into sir John Suckling's Session of Poets [7].

"Excerpta è diversis Operibus Patrum Latinorum." M S. [8].

"The three first books of Cassandra;" translated from the French, 8vo.

He is said to be author of

"A true and impartial Relation of the Battle between his Majesty's Army and that of the Rebels, near Ailesbury, Bucks; September 20, 1643."

And I find under his name, though probably not of his writing [9], the following piece:

"Lord Digby's Arcana Aulica: or Walsingham's Manual of prudential Maxims for the Statesman and the Courtier, 1655 [*]."

[This nobleman was the eldest son of John, earl of Bristol [3], and was born at Madrid in 1612, during his

[7] ["*Digby* and Shillingsworth, a little further."]

[8] Wood, vol. ii. p. 539.

[9] [Several of his speeches are printed in the Biog. Brit. art George Digby.]

[*] Harl. Catal. vol. ii. p. 755. [A copy of an edit. in 1612, is in the Museum, and had been bound with a later in 1655; the editor describes it, in his preface, as the performance of one Walsingham, a person unknown.]

[3] See p. 49 of the present volume.

father's first embassy into Spain. He was entered of Magdalen college, Oxford, in 1626, and lived in great familiarity with the well-known Peter Heylin, a fellow of that house. He soon became distinguished by his remarkable advancement in all kinds of literature, and was created master of arts in 1636. In the beginning of the long parliament he was disaffected to the court; in a short time afterwards, he appeared as a declared enemy to the parliament, and having testified his dislike of their proceedings against lord Strafford, he was expelled the house of commons in June 1641. In the following year he went on a message from Charles the first to certain gentlemen at Kingston, with a coach and six horses[2], which was construed into a warlike appearance. On this occasion he drew up

"The Lord George Digbie's Apologie for Himselfe. Printed at Oxford, and published the fourth of January, Ann. Dom. 1642:"

a quarto tract; written with ingenuous plainness and apparent veracity; and he was accused of high treason by the parliament, upon pretence of levying war at Kingston upon Thames[3]. Lord Clarendon mentions this prosecution, as a pertinent instance of the tyranny and injustice of those times. Finding what umbrage he had given to the parliament, he obtained leave to transport himself into Holland. In a secret expedition

[1] Athenæ, vol. ii. col. 579.

[2] The intelligence conveyed to the commons was, that lord Digby, together with colonel Lunsford, had collected some troops of horse, and had appeared in arms. Biog. Brit. vol. v. p. 220.

afterwards to the king, he was taken by one of the parliament's ships, and carried into Hull, but by artful management of the governor, brought himself off. In 1643 he was made one of the secretaries of state and high steward of the university of Oxford. In 1645 he was constituted lieutenant-general of the king's forces north of Trent; he afterwards went over to Ireland, and exposed himself to many hazards in the royal cause. Upon the death of the king, he was exempted from pardon by the parliament, and obliged to live in exile, till the restoration of Charles the second, when he recovered all he had lost, and was made a knight of the garter: after which he grew very active in public affairs, spoke frequently in parliament, and made himself conspicuous for his enmity to lord Clarendon while he was chancellor [3]; though the earl of Bristol's history and character have been drawn at considerable length in the Clarendon State Papers, with every appearance of impartiality, and with consummate skilfulness [4]. After a life, says the Biog. Dram. which at different periods commanded the respect and the contempt of mankind, lord Bristol died, neither loved nor regretted by any party, in 1676.

Mr. Reed proceeds to observe, that our histories of England abound with the adventures of this inconsistent and eccentric nobleman, who, amongst his

[3] New Biog. Dict. vol. v. p. 53.

[4] It is dated from Montpelier, Apr. 1669, and must have been composed in exile, when the passions and enmities of the writer had materially subsided.

other pursuits, esteemed the drama not unworthy of his attention. Downes the prompter says, that he joined with sir Samuel Tuke in writing

"The Adventures of Five Hours;"

and that between 1662 and 1665, he produced

"'Tis better than it was," and

"Worse and Worse;"

two plays taken from the Spanish, neither of which seem to have been printed, unless one of them should be "Elvira," with a variation in the title [5].

In MS. Harl. 7001, are several letters from George Digby, lord Bristol, to lady Bath, and the earl of Bedford, for whose son Francis he performed the part of a successful wooer with the countess; and overpowered a rival in lord Bath, who had obtained the consent of the lady's parents. The following paragraph is humorously descriptive of his interview with the parties:

"At my arrivall to Tavustock, I was much surprisd to finde my lord of Bathe their, whoe I thought would have beene att the sizes; but hee had altered his resolution betweene the time of my intelligence and my cominge. I surprisd them all as much; fillinge the countesse with blusshes, her parents with confusion, and the count with jealousye. Shee covered hers well with heartye wellcomes; they sought to disguise theirs with civilityes: and his lordship (I havinge never seene the Colossus afore) you will easilye beleeve, look'd *bigge*. The former I answerd in their kinde; and for his honour, I found it noe hard

[5] Biog. Dram. vol. I. p. 126.

matter to putt as good a face upon 't as hee. Wee were all easilye parted the first night to góe to bedd. The next day their was much lesse *farouchnesse* betweene his lordship and mee. We grewe to *apprivoiser* one another, by conversation in the learned way: the countesse was full of serenitye; her mother very accostive; and sir Robert somewhat costive."

Bishop Warburton intimates that he epitomised Daillé de l'Emploi des Peres, in his fine letter to sir Kenelm Digby, in defence of the Reformation[6]. Wood has given a verbose account of him and of his writings and speeches[7], in the Athenæ; and Mr. Ellis has introduced a song into his Specimens, from the comedy of "Elvira," which may thence be transplanted, as a sickly scion of his lordship's Parnassian culture.

"See, O see!
How every tree,
Every bower,
Every flower,
A new life gives to others joys,
Whilst that I
Grief-stricken lie,
Nor can meet
With any sweet
But what faster mine destroys.

[6] Warburton's Introduction to Julian, p. 6. An English edition of Daillé was printed at London in 1651, 4to. with a dedication to Lady Anne Mornay, by Daille, and testimonies to the worth of the book, by lord Falkland, lord Digby, &c.

[7] One of these occurs in the Miscellaneous Works of Villers, Duke of Buckingham, p. 35.

What are all the sense's pleasures,
When the mind hath lost all measures?

" Hear, O hear!
How sweet and clear
The nightingale
And water's fall
In concert join for others' ears;
Whilst to me,
For harmony,
Every air
Echoes despair,
And every drop provokes a tear;
What are all the senses' pleasures,
When the mind hath lost all measures?"

Lord Bristol's elaborate epistle to sir Kenelm Digby concludes with the following sage reflections, and conciliatory politesse:

" 'Tis solid truth, and such as bears no dispute, that I wish we might all stick to; and let pass those quillets and niceties imposed by the church of Rome for articles of importance, and which her adherents dwell upon with too scrupulous a diligence; such as admit arguments on both sides, and are fitter for a declamation then a catechism, in which whilst men vainly busie themselves, they let slide away many times unnoted, that great deal which is uncontroulable and plain points, for what can be thought at best but the skirts, none belonging to the main body of religion: doctrines for the most part (at the least in my judgment) so little material, that I applaud the fathers

for spending so little time or labour on them. For I swear there is no man living hath a stronger aversion then myself from all cavils in religion: it being justly to be feared (as our great prelate archbishop of Canterbury, in his epistle to his majestie, sayes) that atheism and irreligion gather strength, while the truth is thus weakened by an unworthy way of contending for it: and I am perswaded, that most men, while their thoughts are so busied, in chicanes of controverted points, grow negligent of those more weighty ones that nearlyer import salvation; and so runne out of the most essentiall good of their soules, as impertinently as many a peevish freeholder that wasts a solid estate in endless law-suits for a trifle; and I concur with you in esteeming both these and all other matters of religion, very unfit to be argued on for ostentation or applause.

"'T is true, the condition of the knowing and ignorant is usually quite contrary to the lord's servants in the Gospel: there, he that had least wrapt up his single talent in a napkin; but amongst men now adaies that pretend, whoever hath least, it is he longs most to shew how much he hath, and publishes how little. Yet thus far they oftentimes both agree, that neither improve their store. I confess I ought to have been restrained from venturing at all upon this debate, the subject itself being so farr above the pitch of my literature, and the person with whom I presume to argue the difference of opinion, confestly very superiour in all advantages both of nature and acquisition, beyond all hopes of comparison; considerations, either of

them able to deterr a much confidenter man then my self. But friendship, which always findes or makes men equall, hath long since licenc't me from the latter, and hardened me to impart my conceptions (how low so ever) as freely to you, as I could doe to any inferiour wit of mine own level. Answerable to them is this discourse, weak I confess, disjoynted, and without nerves; and yet I doubt not but it may be so evictuated by truth and the goodness of my cause, that I shall not be ashamed to have encountered a Goliah with a sling. A straw kept in a right line, might batter a tower; from which right line of truth and reason, I may safely protest I have not so much as once voluntary swarved in this treatise, through any partaking passion, or forelaid designe. And truly, the strongest opposition that I can possibly make to your opinions will derogate no more from your unquestionable excellency of judgement, then it would conclude either of us ill-sighted, should you affirm such a garment to be red and I that it were green, the object being a changeable taffaty, and we seated in contrary lights, or looking through mediums diversly tincted. A like effect upon the soul to these upon the sense, hath diversity of education, and discrepance of those principles wherewith men meet the first imbued, and whereon all our after reasonings are founded."]

Becquet Sc.

RICH.D SACKVILLE, 5.TH EARL OF DORSET.

Pub.d Feb.y 1.st 1808. by J. Scott. N.o 442. Strand.

RICHARD SACKVILLE,

FIFTH EARL OF DORSET,

[The eldest son of Edward, earl of Dorset, succeeded to the title and honours of his father, in May 1652; and on the meeting of the house of lords in 1660 (after being laid aside by Cromwell) was admitted with other noble peers, who having succeeded to their paternal honours had never sate in the upper house of parliament. He took a considerable share in the restoration of monarchy and episcopacy, and concurred with general Monk in procuring peace for this distracted nation. He was chairman of the committee for considering the privileges of peers; for the king's reception; for settling the militia; and for several others. He held no public situation however in the court of Charles the second; though he was constituted joint lord lieutenant of Middlesex and Westminster, and was put into commission with other lords for the trials of the regicides of Charles the first. He had to wife Frances, daughter of Lionel first earl of Middlesex, and deceased August 27, 1677; being esteemed in his private capacity for an indulgent husband, a tender father, and a generous friend [a].

The following elegiac tribute by this nobleman, was not noticed by lord Orford, though he had cited the

[a] Collins's Peerage, vol. ii. p. 332, 4th edit.

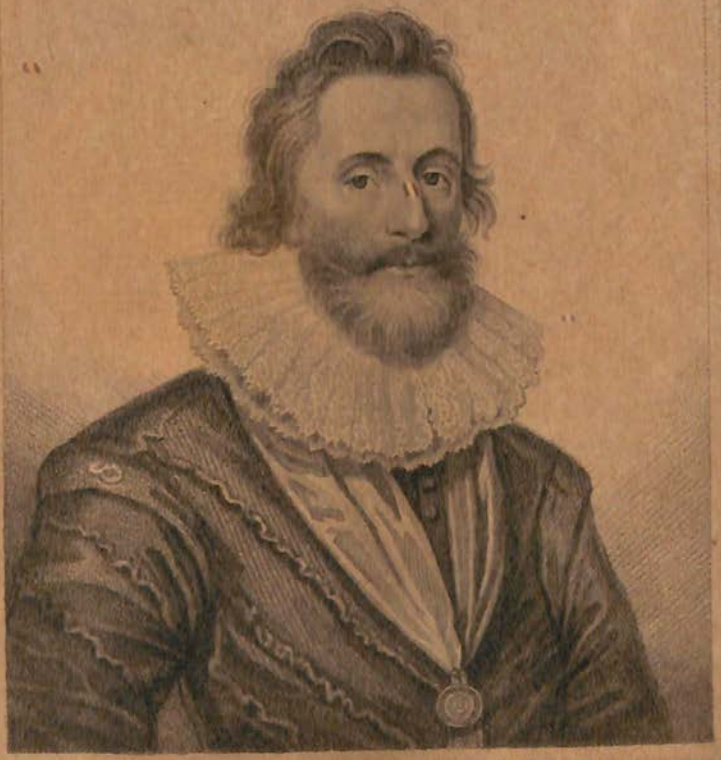
publication whence it is extracted, in his account of Lucius, lord Falkland.

"TO THE MEMORY OF BENJAMIN JOHNSON.

"If Romulus did promise in the fight
To Jove the Stator, if he held from flight
His men, a temple; and performed his vow;—
Why should not we, learn'd Johnson, thee allow
An altar at the least? since, by thy aid,
Learning, that would have left us, has been stay'd.
The actions were different: that thing
Requir'd some mark to keep't from perishing;
But letters must be quite defac'd, before
Thy memory, whose care did them restore.

"BUCKHURST[3]."

[3] Jonsonus Virbius, 1638.



SECOND DUDLEY LORD NORTH,

from the Original Picture in the Collection of the

EARL of GUILDFORD.

Pub. May 20 1806 by J. Scott, No. 442 Strand.

DUDLEY,

LORD NORTH,

Son of the lord North before mentioned, was made a knight of the bath 1616, at the creation of Charles prince of Wales, and sat in many parliaments, till secluded by the prevailing party in that which condemned the king. From that period, lord North lived privately in the country; and (as the biographer[a] of the family informs us) towards the latter end of his life, entertained himself with justice-business, books, and (as a very numerous issue required) œconomy, on which subject, besides the ensuing pieces, he wrote a little tract called

"Observations and Advices œconomical," Lond. 1669, 12 mo.

"Passages relating to the Long Parliament[b]," with an apologetic, or rather recantation preface. He had, it seems, at first been active against the king.

[a] Vide Roger North's Life of Lord Keeper Guildford, in the preface.

[b] A copy occurs in the Budgewater library, thus entitled, "Narrative of Passages relating to the Long Parliament. By a Person of Honour." 1670, 8vo.]

"History of the Life of the Lord Edward North[4], the first Baron of the Family,"
addressed to his eldest son. Written sensibly and in a very good style, yet in vain attempting to give a favourable impression of his ancestor, who appears to have been a very time-serving person. Though chancellor of the augmentation-office on the suppression of convents, and though he had married his son to the duke of Northumberland's daughter-in-law, he was immediately in favour with queen Mary, and made a baron by her!

"Essays[5]."
Printed in 1682. The subjects are, "I. Light in the Way to Paradise. II. Of Truth. III. Of Goodness. IV. Of Eternity. V. Of original Sin[6]."

[4] [This Edward, says Fuller, was made by queen Mary baron of Catlidge, and was a considerable benefactor to Peterhouse in Cambridge, where he is remembered in their parlour with this distich under his picture:

Nobilis hic vere fuerat si nobilis ullus,
Qui sibi principium nobilitatis erat.

Worthies of Camb. p. 168.]
Collins's Peerage, vol. iv. p. 360, last edit.

[5] [See a more particular account of this volume at p. 207.]

[In a preface to "Observations and Advices œconomical," lord North has imparted the following epitome of his life:

"In the prime of my youth I past, or rather lost, some few years at the university of Cambridge. Then I came to have a taste of the court, but my father soon called me from thence, knowing by dear experience the air of that place to be such as few elder brothers can long breath there without falling into a consumption. Afterwards I lived with my parents at their London habitation, and having no employment I surfeited of idlenesse, taking my pastime with some of the most corrupt young men of those dayes. By God's grace I quickly found this unfit for continuance, and therefore I prevailed with my father to send me beyond sea to travel, where in lesse then two years I had a view of the best part of Italy, France, and Spain, being present at Madrid and Paris, when the several marriages for our then prince of Wales were treated on in those courts, and so I became a partial witnesse of the artifices and uncertainty of such negotiations. From thence I was employed as a soldier in Holland about three years, commanding a foot company in our sovereign's pay. And there I ran hazard again of being lost in debauchery, and especially in the vice-rampant of that people. But by God's grace I came home scot free, though I served under a Scotch colonel. Then I became a married man, and

was speedily called to publick affairs, being elected to four successive parliaments, where the services and approaches were excessive chargeable, and of no profit as to my particular. One of these was that fatal parliament which set the whole kingdom on fire, seeking to enervate or unsinue all government; and that it might the better be effected, divers of us, their members, were by club-law forced from our station. Yet it pleased God (even by that parliament, when we were readmitted) to put all again in such a way, as the old government was perfectly restored in a succeeding assembly. Then I made my full retreat into the country, which renewed my experience in businesses relating to that course of life; and now at last I am come to reside at the chief mansion-house of our family, where I have no other ambition then to end my dayes with a peaceable and pious dissolution: so much of my self tyred and retired, which I may well be, since the world can scarcely shew me any thing new."

His lordship then proceeds to give an account of the origin of his judicious little book: "Being overtaken with old age, and by divers infirmities rendered unfit for action, I entertain myself frequently by turning over old books (whereof I have good store in several languages) without any fixed study; and among them I lately perused one, consisting of certain politick and prudential considerations, written by three distinct Italian authors, in an articular way, and as I was reading, it fell into my thoughts, that the same might profitably be done in *Œconomicks*, which is a path not

much travelled in. Thence I took occasion to turn my meditations that way, and having spent some little time therein, I put my materials together, and so this small work received being, without any further trouble by way of method."

Lord North had a learned education in the university of Cambridge, and his attainments made him an ornament to that learned body. From the extreme longevity of his father, he did not succeed to the family-title till he was himself advanced in years. He died June 24, 1677[a].

Mr. Todd has favoured me with a sight of the posthumous volume which lord Orford calls "Essays," and it has the following contents:

"Light in the Way to Paradise: with other occasionals. By Dudley the second late lord North." Lond. 1682, 8vo. To these are annexed, a "Doxology," dated Jan. 8, 1655. "An Appendix to the Occasionals," containing two metaphysical essays "Of Truth" and "Of Goodness;" with "A Sunday's Meditation upon Eternity," dated June 17, 1666; comprising a dissertation "Of original Sin," and "A Discourse sometime intended as an Addition to Observations and Advices œconomical, afterwards printed."

The following paragraph from his "Occasionals" invited transcription:

"Religion is the serving of some deity in such a way as the votary conceiveth that his deity would be

[a] Adolphus's British Cabinet

served. It stands opposed to atheism; which is a belief that there is no such thing as a divine power. Morality differs from it as a prince's general law doth from the attendance required on his person, and especial services relating to that. He who is a neglecter of the prince's law, will hardly be accepted of to attend on his person; but he who onely applies himself to an observance of the law, shall never merit any reward from the prince. Profaneness is the contempt of divine service, and Superstition is a way of service full of pomp and affectation, but altogether without warrant. All religions require reverence internal and external to the Deity, and all religions require sincerity of heart in the divine service. The true religion (besides these) requires chastity and sobriety in the votary, and a desire to do all possible good to mankind, and to every particular person as farr as it may stand with God's honour, and publique society."

The very sensible moral observations and political reflections of lord North, prefixed to his "Narrative of some Passages in, or relating to, the Long Parliament," may appositely be cited in times like the present.

"In matters political it is seldom found, that events depend upon causes necessarily producing them; and [illegible] they do, there must be some great imperfection [illegible] the original constitution of a state, as writers in politicks affirm, of civil war arising in an oligarchy, by reason of many dependences upon great persons possest of the sovereign power, whose private and differing interests distract the forces of such common-

wealths. But this cannot be our case, who live in an extraordinary well-tempered monarchy, where the perfect constitution is sufficiently proved by an efflux of very much time, without the appearance of any visible defect. We must therefore search out other causes. It cannot be doubted, that there is a Divine Providence which ordereth and governeth all things: but as this is above us, and altogether out of our sight, so we must rather submit chearfully, than make any inquisition about it. As for second causes, in disturbance of states, none can justifie an armed opposition by subjects against their sovereign; and unless there be some plausible title to the supreme power, there is seldom any that become considerable, but discontents upon conceit of misgovernment: and in this case, the justness of discontent is not so dangerous, as the generality of it; and in that respect, designs grounded upon right reason, and with certainty of publick advantage, if effected, are yet well laid aside, when liable to a general misconstruction, in the way either of danger or oppression.

"What shall we think of those, who in this our island, so trouble the waters at home (to fish out a greatness for themselves) as to sever the head from its body, and by unsinewing the government, to batter down all the pillars that support it, and so bring an absolute anarchy and confusion upon the whole nation? Surely the depth of this offence is not to be fathomed; yet thus much is ordinarily said in their defence: that they were so far from designing *anarchy* that they intended *reformation*, and the setting up of

a much more accomplished government. It is easy to be believed, that confusion was not their ultimate end, and there needeth no other proof of it than the actings of their leviathan Cromwell, who made his own personal greatness the foundation of something in the way of new government. And the intent of reformation or of a new model, can be no justification of any particular rebellion, since the same ends are pretended to by all persons, that at any time raise a power in opposition to the present governors, as those very persons found by experience during their short rule."]

ANNE,

VISCOUNTESS CONWAY.

[THIS learned and philosophical lady was the daughter of sir Heneage Finch, knight, recorder of London, and wife to Edward, viscount Conway. She died at Ragland in Warwickshire, Feb. 23, 1678; and was by the famous Van Helmont preserved in her coffin in spirits of wine, with a glass over her face, that her lord, who was in Ireland when she died, might see her before her interment [a].

She has been pointed out [b] as the author of a singular book, full of obscurities and paradoxes, printed at Amsterdam in 1690, 12mo. with this title:

"Opuscula philosophica, quibus continentur Principia Philosophiæ, antiquissimæ et recentissimæ, de Deo, Christo, et Creaturâ: id est, de Spiritu et Materiâ in Genere, &c. Opusculum posthumum, e Linguâ Anglicanâ Latinitate donatum, cum Annotationibus ex antiquâ Hebræorum Philosophiâ desumtis."

Leibnitz, in a German literary journal, ascribed this production to the countess of Conaway, on the information of Mr. Helmont; and her ladyship is

[a] Gent. Mag. for 1784, part ii. p. 972.

[b] Ut sup. p. 728, and p. 806.

thus plausively adumbrated in the editor's address to the reader:

"Opusculum hoc in tui gratiam edimus, quod conscriptum fuit ante annos haud ita multos à *comitissa* quadam *Anglicana*, femina ultra sexum erudita, Latinæ, Græcæque literaturæ peritissima, inque omni philosophandi genere quam maxime versata. Illa cum primum Cartesii imbuta esset principiis, visisque istorum defectibus, postea ex lectione quorundam genuinæ antiquitatis philosophiæ scriptorum tam multa observavit, ut pauca hæc capitula in suum conscriberet usum, sed plumbagine saltem et charactere minutissimo. Quæ cum post mortem ejus invenirentur, ex parte descripta, (quia quæ restant vix legi potuerant hactenus) et Latinitate donata sunt, ut aliqua hinc toti orbi literato pronasceretur utilitas, eademque jam publici juris fiunt, ut quilibet autorem mirari, veram philosophiam agnoscere erroresque heu! nimium jam communes facilius evitare queat."

The close of the concluding section, which is directed against the materialists Descartes, Hobbes, and Spinosa, may perhaps be admissible:

"Per hæc omnia facile responderi potest ad omnia argumenta, quibus aliqui probari volunt, corpus omnino incapax esse sensus vel perceptionis: modusque facile quidi potest, quomodo corpus aliquod gradatim pervenire queat ad istam perfectionem, ut non solum capax sit talis perceptionis et cognitionis, qualem bruta habent, sed qualiscunque perfectionis, qua in ullum hominem vel angelum cadere potest, atque sic non

refugiendo ad coactam aliquam metaphoram intelligere poterimus verba Christi, quod è lapidibus Deus excitare possit Abrahæ liberos. Et si quis negare velit istam Dei omnipotentiam, quod etiam ab externis lapidibus excitare possit filios Abrahæ, id sane præsumtio foret maxima."]

MARY,

COUNTESS OF WARWICK.

[THIS lady was the thirteenth child, says Granger[2], of the great earl of Cork, founder of the illustrious house of Boyle. She was married to Charles, earl of Warwick, whom she survived about five years; and was so eminent for her bounty to the poor, that the earl her husband was said "to have given all his estate to pious uses[3]." Such was the fame of her charity and hospitality, that it advanced the rent of houses in her neighbourhood, where she was the common arbitress of controversies, which she decided with great sagacity and judgment, and prevented many tedious and expensive law-suits. She died the 12th of April 1678, at the age of fifty-three.

Dr. Anthony Walker preached a sermon[4] at her

[2] Biog. Hist. vol. iv. p. 166.

[3] Meaning thereby, says Dr. Walker, that he had given it to this noble lady, who would so convert it. Sermon, p. 99.

[4] Entitled "ΕΥΡΗΚΑ ΕΥΡΗΚΑ, The virtuous Woman found, her Loss bewailed, and Character exemplified; in a Sermon preached at Felsted in Essex, Apr. 30, 1678, at the Funeral of that most excellent Lady, and eminently religious and charitable Mary, Countess Dowager of Warwick, the most illustrious Pattern of sincere Piety and solid Goodness this Age hath produced; with so large Additions as may be stiled the Life of that noble Lady: by A. Walker, D. D. Rector of Fyfield." Lond. 1678, 8vo. Her ladyship's character was also epitomized by the same preacher in a funeral discourse on her husband, 1673.

ladyship's funeral, which speaks of her as "truly excellent, and great in all respects; great in the honour of her birth, being born a lady and a virtuosa both: great by her marriage into a noble family; great by her tongue, for never woman used one better, speaking so gracefully, promptly, discreetly, pertinently, holily; great by her pen, as you may discover by that little taste of it, the world hath been happy in, the hasty fruit of one or two interrupted hours after supper; great by being the greatest mistress and promotress, not to say the foundress and inventress of a new science—the art of obliging! in which she attained that sovereign perfection, that she reigned over all their hearts with whom she did converse; great in the unparalleled sincerity of constant, faithfull, condescending friendship, and for that love of kindness which dwelt in her lips and heart[5]."

The earl of Berkeley inscribed his Historical Applications to this countess of Warwick, under the title of the lady Harmonia[6]; and by the same lady was addressed "a most pious letter[7] to the author," of which the following sage advice makes a part:

"I would desire you to be as chearfull as you can,

[5] See Dr. Walker's Sermon, p. 49; Clarke's Lives, p. 168; or the Oxford Cabinet, p. 49.

[6] This lady, he says, had a sovereign power over him, and was pleased to encourage him to write religious meditations.

[7] Printed at the end of Dr. Walker's Sermon, and of lord Berkeley's book; for possessing a copy of which the editor is indebted to the liberality of Mr. Brand, who so ably and respectably fills the office of secretary to the London Society of Antiquaries.

and to that purpose I would recommend to you that gaiety of goodness that will make you most pleasing to your self and others. And now, my lord, as your friend, you must give me leave to give you not onely good counsel, but my own experiences too, (like nurses who feed their children with nothing but what they have first themselves digested into milk) and to assure you, that however the devil and wicked men may perswade you that religion will make you melancholick, yet I can assert from my own experience, that nothing can give you that comfort, serenity, and composedness of mind, as a well and orderly led life. This will free you from all those sad disquieting remorses and checks of conscience which follow an ill action, and give you that peace of God that passes all understanding, and that continual feast of a good conscience. This will calm your desires and quiet your wishes, so as you shall find the consolations of God are not small. You will find you have made a happy exchange, having gold for brass, and pearls for pebbles. For truly, my lord, I am upon trial convinced, that all the pleasures of this world are not satisfactory. We expect a great deal more from them than we find: for pleasures die in their birth; and therefore, as bishop Hall says, are not worthy to come into the bills of mortality. I must confess for my own part, though I had as much as most people in this kingdom to please me, and saw it in all the glories of the court; and was both young and vain enough to endeavour having my share in all the vanities thereof; yet I never found they satisfied

me: God having given me a nature uncapable of satisfaction in any thing below the highest excellency."

To the funeral discourse of Dr. Walker were subjoined

"Occasional Meditations upon sundry Subjects: with pious Reflections upon several Scriptures. By the Right Honourable Mary, late Countess Dowager of Warwick." Lond. 1678.

The Meditations are thirteen, and the Reflections are twelve in number; and as the trivial occasions which gave rise to some of them might be liable to excite the sneer of immorality, or the scoff of irreligion, if they were here detailed, the following extract is chosen as a corrective of so illaudable a propensity.

"Meditation X. Upon a Person who had great Knowledge, and very quick but unsanctified Parts.

"This person, who is in this very profane age, celebrated for a great wit, and is very acceptable to all his companions upon that account, does yet make so very ill use of those acute parts God hath been pleased to bestow upon him, that he improves them only to make jests, and to laugh at all that is either serious or sacred; endeavouring as much as in him lies, to make all devotion be turned into ridicule: and so abuses all the knowledge that God hath bestowed upon him, so contrary to the design for which it was given him, of glorifying his great Creator; that he only turns it against him, to his own final destruction, without repentance, using it as a torch to light himself to hell thereby.

"O Lord, I most humbly beseech thee, let this

meditation make me chuse to have a little sanctified knowledge, by which I may inflame others with true zeal for thy glory; that I may by the little knowledge I have, be lighted to the regions of bliss, whilst others with their greater knowledge, devoid of grace, go down to utter darkness."]

DENZIL,

LORD HOLLES,

A CHARACTER very unlike the earl of Bristol's[2]: the one embraced a party with levity, and pursued it with passion; the other took his part on reflection, and yet could wave it, though his passions were concerned. The courage of Digby blazed by choice; that of Holles burned by necessity[3]. Through their life, the former acted from the impulse of great parts; the latter, of common sense; and in both, the event was what in those cases it generally is: Digby was unfortunate, and admired; Holles was successful, and less renowned.

On a strict disquisition into the conduct of the latter, he seems to have been a patriot both by principle and behaviour, and to have thoroughly understood the state of his country, and its relations with Europe, its dangers from royal

[2] [See p. 191.]

[3] A remarkable instance of his spirit was his challenging general Ireton, who pleading "that his conscience would not permit him to fight a duel;" Holles pulled him by the nose, telling him, "That if his conscience would not let him give redress, it ought to prevent him from offering injuries."

power, from usurpation, from anarchy, from popery, from the increase of the French empire. On every crisis I have mentioned, he acted an honest and uniform part. He early opposed the enormous exertion of the prerogative by Charles the first, and his ministers, carrying up the impeachment against Laud, suffering a severe imprisonment for his free spirit[4], and being marked by the king in that wild attempt of accusing the five members. Yet he seems to have been one of the first alarmed at the designs of those who proposed to chastise, as well as to correct; and who meaned to retain the power, as well as the office of punishment. At the treaty at Oxford, where he was one of the commissioners from the parliament, he ventured, in hopes of healing the distractions, to advise the king what to answer; an employment

[4] [Mercer thus expressed his praise of Denzil Holles:
"Wise, holy HOLLES; heaven let thee not fail!
Long may'st thou live, renowned for thy worth,
Whose actions well become thy honoured birth:
And thou who run the hazard of thy blood
For thy religion and thy countrey's good;
Nor stood upon the losse of thy estate,
Nor greater dangers, nor the highest hate
Thou could'st incurre, but constantly did'st stand
To all these things, sign'd with thy heart and hand."
Angliæ Speculum, 1646.]

that clashed a little with his trust, and in which his sagacity did not shine; for though the king followed his advice, it had no effect. However, the intention seemed upright; and his so easily forgetting the personal injuries he had received, reflects great honour to his memory. He refused to act in the prosecution against lord Strafford, who was his brother-in-law, and against the bishops; yet he was esteemed the head of the Presbyterian party; and, in the isle of Wight, advised his majesty to give up episcopacy. The defects of his character seem to have been, that his principles were aristocratic[5] (demonstrated by all experience to be the most tyrannous species of government, and never imbibed but by proud and self-interested men); that his opposition to the army was too much founded on a personal enmity to Cromwell; and that he sat on the trial of the regicides, who, at worst, but chastised the faults

[5] It has been objected to me, that lord Holles's writings seem to argue for democracy; but it is certain that the tenor of his conduct and of his memoirs was to oppose and revile the low-born and popular leaders, as soon as they had deprived his lordship and his associates of their ascendant in the commonwealth. It is in vain for a man to pretend to democratic principles who prefers monarchy to the constant, natural, and necessary consequences of a democracy.

which his lordship had pointed out[6]. Lord Holles acted zealously for the Restoration; and while the dawn of the king's reign was unclouded, accepted employments and embassies from the crown, consistent with his honour and duty to his country. As soon as the Catholic rudder was uncovered, he again reverted to patriot opposition. When sir William Temple's privy-council was established, lord Holles, though eighty-two, yet never thinking himself past serving his country, accepted a place in it, but died soon after.

When he was an exile in France, he wrote

"Memoirs of Denzil Lord Holles, Baron of Ifield in Sussex, from the year 1641 to 1648." Published in 1699, 8vo.

They are little more than the apology for his own conduct, and a virulent satire on his adversaries. The extraordinary wording of the dedication takes off all hopes of impartiality. It is addressed "To the unparallel'd couple, Mr. Oliver St. John, his majesty's sollicitor-general, and Mr. Oliver Cromwel, the parliament's

[6] ["Did they not violently turn out a legal establishment," says Mr. Cole, "and exercise a tyranny equal, if not superior, to that they chastised?" And has not such been the conduct, we may add, of all those revolutionary despots, who have risen to temporary elevation upon the ruins of each other?]

lieutenant-general, the two grand designers of the ruin of three kingdoms[7]." Much temper was not to be expected from an exile in a religious and civil war. From the extreme good sense of his lordship's speeches and letters, one should not have expected that weak attempt to blast Cromwell for a coward. How a judicatory in the *Temple of Fame* would laugh at such witnesses as a major-general Crawford and a colonel Dalbier[8]! Cæsar and Cromwell are not amenable to a commission of oyer and terminer.

There are published, besides,

"Two Letters to the Earl of Strafford[9];"

published among the Strafford papers.

"A Speech in behalf of Sir Randal Crew[1],"

[7] [This dedication is dated from St. Mere Eglide, in Normandy, 14 Feb. 1648, but is preceded by another to his grace John, duke of Newcastle, &c. which bears date Mar. 28, 1699; drawn up probably by the publisher; who was induced so to inscribe these papers because lord Holles was great uncle to the duke, who had ordered a stately monument to be erected at Dorchester to his memory; and the dedicator thought his grace's name ought to be inscribed on the literary monument which lord Holles had left of himself.]

[8] Two obscure men, whom lord Holles quotes to prove instances of Cromwell's want of spirit.

[9] Vide that Collection, and Collins's Historical Account of the Families of Cavendish, Holles, &c. p. 100.

[1] Printed in the Diurnal Occurrences, p. 261; and in Collins, p. 111

who had been chief-justice of the King's-bench, but was removed for delivering his opinion against loan-money.

"Another[3]," very good.

"Speech in Parliament, January 31, 1642, upon the poor Tradesmen's petition[4]."

"Speech at the Lords' Bar, January 31, 1642, upon the Impeachment of the Earls of Northampton, Devonshire, Monmouth, &c.[5]."

"Speech in the Guildhall[6]."

"His Speech as Chairman of the Committee on the Restoration[7]."

"A fine Letter to Monsieur Van Benninghen (who had been an Ambassador in England from Holland) to promote an Union against France[8]."

"A Letter from Paris to Sir William Morrice, Secretary of State[9]."

"His Remains,"

being a second letter to a friend, concerning the judicature of the bishops in parliament, 1682[a].

[3] Ibid.

[4] Catalogue of the Middle Temple Library, p. 492.

[5] Ibid. p. 491.

[6] Ibid. p. 493.

[7] Commons Journal, vol. x. p. 49.

[8] Printed originally in quarto, and in Collins, ubi supra, p. 152. [See extract from it, at p. 226.]

[9] Ibid, p. 159.

[a] Biog. Brit. iv. p. 2651.

" Grand Questions concerning the Judicature of the House of Peers stated [3]."

" A Pamphlet,"

in vindication of some French gentlemen falsely accused of a robbery [4].

[Denzil, lord Holles, second son of John, the first earl of Clare, was one of the most distinguished of the popular leaders in the reign of Charles the first. His courage, which was very extraordinary, was constitutional. His patriotism, which was as extraordinary and as active as his courage, seemed to proceed from as fixed a principle. In the part which he acted against Charles, with whom he had before lived in great intimacy, he appears not to have been influenced by personal hatred, party animosity, or the common motives of interest and ambition. He acted from a much nobler motive than any of these—an inviolable attachment to the liberties of his country. He was greatly alarmed upon seeing Cromwell at the head of the Independents, and Cromwell was little less alarmed at seeing so able a chief at the head of the

[3] I have met with this title no where but in the Harl. Catal. vol. iv. p. 771. [Perhaps this may have been similar to the following tract which occurs in the Bridgewater library, and, according to a manuscript note, was supposed to be written by the lord Holles: "The Case stated," &c. 1675, 12mo.]

[4] Biogr. vol. iv. p. 2649.

Presbyterians. He was by the independent faction impeached of high-treason, which occasioned his emigration to France. He was employed in several embassies after the restoration, when he retained the same jealousy for liberty, and refused the insidious presents offered him by Louis the fourteenth, with as much disdain as he had before refused £5000 offered him by the parliament to indemnify him for his losses in the civil war[5].

A stately tomb was erected to his memory by John, duke of Newcastle, "to eternize his name and honour." The monumental inscription is printed in Collins's Historical Collections; where may be seen the memorable letter from lord Holles to the Dutch ambassador, printed also by Kennet, and deserving, as Strype conceived, "to be set in golden characters, and preserved to all posterity[6]." A very small portion of this only can here be introduced; which consists of the introductory paragraph, and a definition of the government of England.

"The great conclusion Solomon made from all those wise reflections of his, upon things under the sun, is 'Fear God and keep his commandments, for 'this is the whole of man;' his whole business, and his whole excellency: and therefore you and I shall always agree, that our first and great duty is the love and service of our great Lord; and the second is like unto it, the love and service of our country. But,

[5] Granger's Biog. Hist. vol. iii. p. 221.

[6] See Collins, p. 152.

as the circumstances of our times are, these things can hardly be separated or distinguished, but are included one in the other; so that he which serves his country, must needs at the same time serve God.

"England is a government compounded and mixt of the three principal kinds of government; a king, who is a sovereign, qualified, and limited prince; and the three estates, who are the lords spiritual and temporal, compounding the aristocratical part of the government; and the commons in parliament, with an absolute delegated power, making the democratical part. The legislative authority is in the king and the three estates; the power of levying money in the commons; and the executive power in the king, but to be administered by ministers sworn and qualified; which is the reason of those two grand maxims in the law of England: first, that the king of England is always a minor; and secondly, that he can do no wrong. Now the foundation this government was first built and stood upon, was the balance of lands; and England being a kingdom of territory, not of trade, it always was and ever will be true, that the balance of lands is the balance of government; and this maxim of the balance is to the politicks, what the compass is to navigators, the circulation of blood to physicians, guns to an army, and printing to learning."

In the Harl. MSS. 2305 and 7010, some of his letters occur.

A Speech at the Delivery of the Protestation, May 4, 1641; another concerning the Settling of the Queen of Bohemia, July 9, 1641; a third upon the

Delivery of a Message from the House of Commons, concerning the poor Tradesmen's Petition, January 31, 1642; and a fourth, upon the Impeachment of the earls of Northampton, Devonshire, Monmouth, and Devon; were printed at the time in 4to.]

HENRY PIERREPOINT,

MARQUIS OF DORCHESTER,

APPEARED but little in the character of an author, though he seems to have had as great foundation for being so, as any on the list. He studied ten or twelve hours a day for many years[a]; was admitted a bencher of Gray's Inn for his knowledge of the law, and fellow of the college of physicians[b] for his proficience in medicine and anatomy.

He published

"A Speech spoken in the House of Lords concerning the Right of Bishops to sit in Parliament, May 21, 1641."

"Another, concerning the Lawfulness and Conveniency of their intermeddling in temporal Affairs, May 24, 1641."

"Speech to the Trained-bands of Nottinghamshire, at Newark, July 13, 1641."

[a] Wood's Fasti, vol. ii. p. 22.

[b] [Dr. Lort says he left his library to this college, containing a remarkably good collection of civil law books; the catalogue of which has been published. Wood calls him the pride and glory of the college.]

"Letter to John Lord Roos, February 25, 1659."

This lord was son-in-law of the marquis, and was then prosecuting a divorce from his wife for adultery[4]. Wood says, that this lord Roos (afterwards duke of Rutland), assisted by Samuel Butler, returned a buffoon answer, to which the marquis replied with another paper entitled

"The Reasons why the Marquis of Dorchester printed his Letter; together with his Answer to a printed Paper, called A true and perfect Copy of the Lord Roos his Answer to the Marquis of Dorchester's Letter."

Wood adds, "He, the said marquis, hath, as it is probable, other things extant, or at least fit to be printed, which I have not yet seen."

[Henry, 4th son of the first, and, as he was usually called, "the good earl of Kingston[5]," was born in 1606, had his education in Emanuel college, Cambridge, and afterwards, says Wood, was a hard student, and esteemed a learned man, as being well

[4] [See a large account, touching the divorce between lord Roos and his lady, in the continuation of lord Clarendon's Life, vol. iii.]

[5] Collin's Peerage, vol. ii. p. 77.

read in the fathers, schoolmen, casuists, the civil and common law, &c. On the breaking out of the civil war he adhered to Charles the first, attended him in his garrison at Oxford, and other places, as one of his privy-council; and for his services was created marquis of Dorchester in 1645. He survived the usurpation, and died at his house in Charterhouse-yard, London, December 8, 1680.

Collins speaks of his lordship as a person of great learning, and generally esteemed. He also cites a remarkable dedication to lord Dorchester before a small treatise printed in 1662, and entitled Judge Rumsey's Instructions to cleanse the Stomach, &c. The extract is curiously bombastic [6]:

"As Apollo among the planets, so we may say your lordship is among the peers; in the vast firmament of learning, you outshine them all. And understanding that among other scientifical speculations, your lordship hath been addicted to the study of physic (wherein you have made such an admirable progress, that you have attained not only the theory but

[6] Not less fantastical is the compliment of Herrick, which gave to his lordship a Medusean power of vision in his address to this *ultimus heroum*;

As in "time past, when Cato the severe
Entred the circumspacious theater;
In reverence of his person, every one
Stood as he had been turn'd from flesh to stone:
E'ne so my numbers will astonisht be
If but lookt on; struck dead, if scan'd by thee

the practice thereof) I am bold to dedicate this small piece to your lordship, wherein there are divers new physical experiments for the universal health of mankind; therefore I presume no discerning reader will adjudge this address to be improper."

Sir Robert Stapylton undertook his version of Juvenal in obedience to the command of lord Dorchester, whom he thus panegyrises:

"If my abilities could have reached the heights of my ambition, I would have dedicated, out of the learning of the Greeks and Romans (wherein your lordship is so great a master) not my interpretation of another, but some worke that should have owned me for the author, and treated of such subjects as your lordship daily reads: but it shall be happinesse enough for me, after the learned authors of sciences, and commentators upon lawes, have taken up your more reserved time, if my author may entertain your hours of recreation; which I would not promise to myself, but that he *delights* with *profit*. For your lordship's divertisements are more serious then most mens studies; your very mirth being observations upon men and businesse, which your lordship knowes was the end that Juvenal aimed at."

Howel, in a remarkable letter to this nobleman, respecting the political character of queen Elizabeth, compliments him also as "a star of the first magnitude," and proceeds to say, "Your house may be called a true academy, and your head the capital of knowledge, or rather an exchequer, wherein there is a

treasure enough to give pensions to all the wits of the times [8]."

Wood notices an elegy on this noble and generous marquis by John Crouch, some time his domestic servant; which being too large for insertion, he omitted; and which now perhaps will be sought in vain, as the marquis's publications have been [9].]

[8] Familiar Letters, p. 465, edit. 1737.

[9] In the Clarendon State Papers, vol. ii. p. xxxiv. there is a curious political relique from lord Dorchester, to sir Robert Anstruther, dated Whitehall, Oct. 16, 1631.

JOHN WILMOT,

EARL OF ROCHESTER,

A MAN whom the muses were fond to inspire, and ashamed to avow, and who practised, without the least reserve, that secret which can make verses more read for their defects than for their merits: the art is neither commendable nor difficult. Moralists proclaim loudly that there is no wit in indecency: it is very true. Indecency is far from conferring wit; but it does not destroy it neither. Lord Rochester's poems have much more obscenity than wit, more wit than poetry, more poetry than politeness. One is amazed at hearing the age of Charles the second called polite. Because the Presbyterians and religionists had affected to call every thing by a scripture name, the new court affected to call every thing by its own name. That court had no pretensions to politeness, but by its resemblance to another age, which called its own grossness polite; the age of Aristophanes. Would a Scythian have been civilized by the Athenian stage, or a Hottentot by the drawing-room of Charles the second? The characters and anecdotes being forgot, the state-poems of

JOHN WILMOTT,
EARL of ROCHESTER.

that time are a heap of senseless ribaldry, scarcely in rhime, and more seldom in metre. When Satyrs were brought to court, no wonder the Graces would not trust themselves there.

The writings of this *noble* and *beautiful* count, as Anthony Wood[2] calls him (for his lordship's vices were among the fruits of the Restoration, and consequently not unlovely in that biographer's eyes), in the order they were published, at least as they are ranged by that author, were

"A Satire against Mankind,"

printed in one sheet in folio, June 1679: it is more than an imitation of Boileau[3]. One Griffith a minister wrote against it. We are told that Andrew Marvel used to say, "that Rochester was the only man in England who had the true vein of satire;" a very wrong judgment: indelicacy does not spoil flattery more than it does satire.

"On Nothing, a Poem[4]."

[2] Athen. Oxon. vol. ii. p. 655.

[3] ["Whatever giant Boileau may be in his own country," says the publisher's preface of 1710, "he seems little more than a man of straw with my lord Rochester: he gives us a strength, a spirit, and manly vigour, which the French are utter strangers to."]

[4] [This poem is characterised by Dr. Johnson as the strongest effort of his lordship's muse: Dr. Anderson adds, that it displays an admirable fertility of invention on a barren topic.]

Printed on one side of a sheet of paper in two columns.—

"Poems on several Occasions."

Antwerp, (Lond.) 1680, 8vo.[5]. Among his poems are some by other hands, falsely imputed to him. The Ramble in St. James's Park, was claimed by one Alexander Radcliffe of Gray's Inn[6]. It seems his lordship, when dying, had ordered all his immoral writings to be burned: but the age was not without its Curls to preserve such treasures!

"A Letter[7] on his death-bed to Dr. Burnet[8]." Lond. 1680, one sheet folio.

[5] ["This first edition was published in the year of his death, with an air of concealment," says Dr. Johnson, "professing in the title-page to be printed at Antwerp." It was reprinted at London, in 1685, and the author was adumbrated as "a late person of honour."]

[6] [Who printed it in 1682, with other metrical levities, and inscribed the volume to James, lord Annesly.]

[7] [This palinodia, says Aubrey, he sent for all his servants into his room to come and hear. MSS. in Mus. Ashm.]

[8] [Bishop Burnet published Some Passages of the Life and Death of John Earl of Rochester; a book, says Dr. Johnson, "which the critic ought to read for its elegance, the philosopher for its arguments, and the saint for its piety." Lives of the Poets. An abstract from the bishop's remarks was printed for popular perusal, and called The Libertine overthrown; or a Mirror for Atheists: containing a compendious Account of the egregious vicious Life, and eminently and sincerely penitent Death of that great Statesman, eminent Poet, and learned Scholar, John Earl of Rochester.]

" Valentinian, a Tragedy of John Fletcher, as it is altered by the late Earl of Rochester," and acted at the Theatre-royal in Drury-lane. Lond. 1685, 4to. There is a large preface and encomium on the author and his writings by Mr. Wolseley.

" Poems, &c. on several Occasions, with Valentinian, a Tragedy." Lond. 1691, 8vo.[9].
To this edition are prefixed, " Poems on the Death of the Earl," &c. Under the earl's name are printed several pieces in " A Collection of Poems by several Hands, &c." Lond. 1693, 8vo. As also,

" A Translation from Horace;"
in Examen Poeticum; the third part of Miscellany Poems, &c. Lond. 1693[2].

" A Song, in Imitation of Sir John Eaton's Song[3]."

And in the Annual Miscellany for the year 1691, being the fourth part of Miscellany Poems, &c. Lond. 8vo. are ascribed to lord Rochester,

" A Lyric, imitated from Cornelius Gallus; Apollo's Grief for having killed Hyacinth by Accident, in Imitation of Ovid; and a Song "

[Again in 1709 and 1710; and his Remains in 1718.]

[9] Page 262.

[2] Ib. p. 424

"A Lampoon on the Lord Mulgrave," said to be in Mr. Sheldon's library, MS.

"On the supposed Author of a late Poem in Defence of Satire, with Rochester's Answer." MS. [4].

"The Works of the Earls of Rochester, Roscommon, Dorset, &c."
two volumes in one, Lond. 1718, without any name of printer [5].

"Fifty-four Letters to Henry Saville and others [6]."

"Seven more to his Wife and Son [7]."

"Another in the Literary Magazine for January 1758 [8]."

He left besides, with several other papers (as the late lord Bolingbroke has said), a history of the intrigues of the court of Charles the second, in a series of letters to his friend Henry Saville;

[4] [Sir William Musgrave, in his Adversaria, vol. i. cites "A manuscript Ballad by the Earl of Rochester, in the Bulstrode library."]

[5] It was printed by Curl.

[6] Vide Collection of Letters, vol. ii. published by Dodsley, 1755. [These were published by T. Brown, in 1697, with familiar letters by several other persons of honour and quality; and a second volume was announced in continuation.]

[7] Whartoniana, vol. ii. p. 161.

[8] [Another to Dr. Pearce, is printed in Seward's Anecdotes, vol. v. from the Bodleian library.]

but upon the earl's death, his mother, a very devout lady of the family of St. John, ordered all his papers to be burned.

[Henry, lord Wilmot, so often mentioned by Clarendon as instrumental in the preservation of Charles the second, after the battle of Worcester, was father to John, second earl of Rochester, who was born in 1648, and entered at Wadham college, Oxford, in 1659. He travelled afterwards into France and Italy; and at his return devoted himself to the debauched court of our second Charles, where his natural propensities to dissolute mirth were not likely to be curbed or cured. In 1665 he went to sea under the earl of Sandwich, and acquired a high reputation for courage, which he afterwards lost in an adventure with the duke of Buckingham, who called him to an account for some words too freely spoken; Wilmot accepted the challenge, but kept not the appointment. His repute for wit, however, hindered him from totally sinking in the estimation of the world, until his intemperance degraded him below brutality, and wore out an excellent constitution before he had completed his thirty-second year, dying of premature old age in July 1680; and thus, says our moral biographer, "in a course of drunken gaiety and gross sensuality, with intervals of study perhaps yet more criminal; with an avowed contempt of all decency and order, a total disregard to every moral, and a resolute denial of every

religious obligation, he lived worthless and useless, and blazed out his youth and his health in lavish voluptuousness. Yet the glare of his general character diffused itself upon his writings; and the compositions of a man whose name was heard so often, were certain of attention, and from many readers certain of applause[2]." Dr. Anderson judiciously observes, that the blaze of reputation which lord Rochester's character diffused on what he wrote, if it be not extinguished, is fast wearing away; for impartial criticism warrants no distinction beyond that which genius bestows[3].

Mr. Reed seems a little incredulous on the subject of lord Rochester's repentance, and thinks his friend the bishop made the most of the affair in his account of the conversion of this illustrious profligate[4]. The following however was printed as his dying remonstrance, in the funeral sermon of his chaplain Robert Parsons, M. A. 1680:

"For the benefit of all those whom I have drawn into sin by my example and encouragement, I leave to the world this my last declaration, which I deliver in the presence of the great God, who knows the secrets of all hearts, and before whom I am now appearing to be judged: that from the bottom of my soul I detest and abhor the whole course of my former wicked life; that I think I can never sufficiently admire the goodness of God, who has given me a true

[2] Johnson's Lives of the Poets, vol. i.

[3] Brit. Poets, vol. vi. p. 398.

[4] Biog. Dram. vol. i. p. 471.

sense of my pernicious opinions and vile practices, by which I have hitherto lived without hope and without GOD in the world; have been an open enemy to Jesus Christ, doing the utmost despite to the Holy Spirit of Grace. And that the greatest testimony of my charity to such is, to warn them in the name of GOD, and as they regard the welfare of their immortal souls, no more to deny his being or his providence, or despise his goodness; no more to make a mock of sin, or contemn the pure and excellent religion of my ever blessed Redeemer, through whose merits alone, I, one of the greatest of sinners, do yet hope for mercy and forgiveness. Amen.

"J. ROCHESTER[5].

"Declared and signed in the presence of
"ANNE ROCHESTER,
"ROBERT PARSONS, June 19, 1680."

[5] Flatman, in his stanzas on lord Rochester's death, adverts to this impressive renunciation of the repentant peer:

As on his death-bed gasping, Strephon lay,
Strephon! the wonder of the plains,
The noblest of th' Arcadian swains,
Strephon! the bold, the witty, and the gay,
With many a sigh and many a tear he said—
"Remember me, ye shepherds, when I'm dead!

"Ye trifling glories of the world adieu!
And vain applauses of the age;
For when we quit this earthly stage,
Believe me shepherds, for I tell you true,
The pleasures which from virtuous deeds we have,
Procure the sweetest slumbers in the grave."

Flatman's Poems, 1686, p. 174.

As a specimen of his lordship's epistolary vein, the following being more decorous though less jocose than most of his letters, is inserted:

"To the honourable Mr. Henry Savile.

"'T is not the least of my happiness, that I think you love me, but the first of all my pretensions is to make it appear that I faithfully endeavour to deserve it. If there be a real good upon earth, 't is in the name of friend; without which, all others are merely fantastical. How few of us are fit stuff to make that thing, we have daily the melancholly experience. However, dear Harry, let us not give out, nor despair of bringing that about, which as it is the most difficult and rare accident of life, is also the best, nay perhaps, the only good one.

"This thought has so entirely possest me since I came into the country, where, only, one can think, (for you at court think not at all; or, at least, as if you were shut up in a drum, you can think of nothing but the noise that is made about you) that I have made many serious reflections upon it, and amongst others, gather'd one maxime, which I desire should be communicated to our friend Mr. G. that we are bound in morality and common honesty to endeavour after competent riches; since it is certain that few men, if any, uneasie in their fortunes, have prov'd firm and clear in their friendships. A very poor fellow is a very poor friend, and not one of a thousand can be good-natur'd to another, who is not pleased within himself.

"But while I grow into proverbs, I forget that you may impute my philosophy to the dog-days, and

living alone. To prevent the inconveniences of solitude and many others, I intend to go to the Bath on Sunday next, in visitation to my lord treasurer. Be so politick or be so kind, (or a little of both which is better,) as to step down thither, if famous affairs at Windsor do not detain you.

"Dear Harry, I am

"Your hearty, faithful, affectionate

"Humble servant,

"ROCHESTER [6]."

In the Harl. MS. 7003, occur several original letters from the earl of Rochester to his lady, his mother, his son, and Harry Savile, but none more fit for publication than the preceding.

In the same manuscript is the earl's letter to bishop Burnet, as he lay on his death-bed at his lodge in Woodstock Park, June the 25th, 1680, at twelve at night: and an attestation, signed Wm. Thomas, of lord Rochester's conduct at a conference on that occasion. Mr. Seward relates, that (according to Aubrey) his lordship sent for all his servants, not excepting his cowherd, to his bedside, when he made his solemn recantation of his former life and opinions; and adds, that during his last illness he often exclaimed, "Mr. Hobbes and the philosophers have been my ruin:" then putting his hand upon a large bible, which lay beside him, he cried out with great rapture, "This, this, is the true philosophy?!"

[6] Familiar Letters, p. 33.

[7] Biographiana, vol. ii. p. 504.

A short lyric poem taken from Ritson's Anthology[1], and another from his collection of English Songs[2], may afford the most pleasing and least exceptionable extracts from this lord's licentious productions, which too forcibly warrant the sentence of outlawry that decorum and taste have passed upon them.

SONG.

" Insulting beauty, you mispend
Those frowns upon your slave;
Your scorn against such rebels bend
Who dare with confidence pretend,
That other eyes their hearts defend,
From all the charms you have.

" Your conq'ring eyes so partial are,
Or mankind is so dull,
That, while I languish in despair,
Many proud senseless hearts declare
They find you not so killing fair
To wish you merciful.

" They an inglorious freedom boast;
I triumph in my chain:
Nor am I unreveng'd, though lost;
Nor you unpunish'd, though unjust;
When I alone, who love you most,
Am kill'd with your disdain."

[1] Vol. i. p. 130.
[2] Vol. i. p. 209.

SONG.

"My dear mistress has a heart
Soft as those kind looks she gave me,
When with love's resistless art
And her eyes, she did enslave me;
But my constancy 's so weak,
She 's so wild and apt to wander,
That my jealous heart would break,
Should we live one day asunder.

"Melting joys about her move,
Killing pleasures, wounding blisses;
She can dress her eyes in love,
And her lips can arm with kisses:
Angels listen when she speaks,
She 's my delight, all mankind's wonder;
But my jealous heart would break,
Should we live one day asunder[9]."]

[9] Dr. Aikin has given a place to these stanzas in his selection of Passionate and Descriptive Songs.

HENEAGE FINCH,

EARL OF NOTTINGHAM.

FEW families have produced so many considerable men as the house of Finch has in late reigns; men who have owed their preferments to themselves, not to favour. The lord in question rose, through the great steps of the law, from solicitor to attorney-general, to lord-keeper, to lord-chancellor, to an earldom. Though employed in the most difficult part of the reign of Charles the second, his character remained untainted. Anthony Wood represents him as a great temporizer. He certainly neither offended the court nor the patriots[a]. Had he shown great partiality to the latter, there is no doubt but the king would have dismissed him, being by no means so dangerous a man as his predecessor Shaftesbury. That his complaisance for the prerogative was not unbounded,

[a] [Qu. Whether the following lines do not allude to some secession from the parliament?

Ask me no more why little *Finch*
From parliament began to winch?
Since such as dare to hawk at kings,
Can easie clip a Finch's wings.

Loyal Songs, vol. i. p. 42.]

HENEAGE FINCH,

EARL of NOTTINGHAM.

was manifest by the king being obliged to set the seal himself to the earl of Danby's pardon. The truth is, the earl of Nottingham was neither violent nor timid. When he pronounced sentence on the lord viscount Stafford, he did not scruple to say, "Who can doubt now that London was burned by the Papists?" Burnet calls this declaration indecent: if it was so to the unhappy convict, it was certainly no flattery to the predominant faction at court. This speech was reckoned the masterpiece of his eloquence; and his eloquence was much celebrated. Burnet says[3], it was affected, laboured, and too constant on all occasions; and that his lordship lived to find it much despised. The bishop allows his probity; and, in another place[4], speaks of him with the greatest encomiums. Dryden has drawn a beautiful character of him in his Absalom and Achitophel[5], under the

[3] Vol. i. p. 365.

[4] Preface to the second volume of his History of the Reformation.

[5] [This character is too honourable to be omitted here; though not drawn, as lord Orford supposed, by Dryden, but by his coadjutor Tate.

"Our list of nobles next let Amri grace,
Whose merits claim'd the Abethdin's high place;
Who, with a loyalty that did excel,
Brought all th' endowments of Achitophel.

name of Amri. Others[6] have called him "The English Cicero, the English Roscius."

Pieces of his published, are

"Several Speeches and Discourses on the Trials of the Regicides, &c. 1660:"
he was then solicitor-general.

"Speeches to both Houses of Parliament," while lord-keeper and lord-chancellor[7].

"Speech at pronouncing Sentence on William Lord Viscount Stafford, December 7, 1680."
Printed with the trial.

"Speech against the Bill of Exclusion[8]."

"Answers by his Majesty's Command to several Addresses presented to his Majesty at

---

Sincere was Amri, and not only knew,
But Israel's sanctions into practice drew:
Our laws that did a boundless ocean seem,
Were coasted all, and fathom'd all by him.
No rabbin speaks, like him, their mystick sense,
So just, and with such charms of eloquence;
To whom the double blessing does belong,
With Moses' inspiration, Aaron's tongue."
Second Part of Abs. and Achit.]

[6] Wood, vol. ii. p. 719; where see the following account of his works.

[7] [In the years 1673, 1675, 1676, 1678, and 1679. Biog. Dict. vol. vi. p. 161.]

[8] Vide Buckingham's Works, vol. ii.

Hampton Court, May 19, 1681." Lond. one sheet folio.

"His Arguments upon a Decree in a Cause in the Howard Family; wherein the several Ways and Methods of limiting a Trust for a Term of Years are fully debated." Lond. 1685, nine sheets folio.

His lordship left in manuscript

"Chancery Reports."

[This nobleman was the son of sir Heneage Finch, knight, recorder of London; was born in 1621, educated at Westminster school, and entered a gentleman commoner of Christ-church, Oxford, 1635. From thence he removed to the Inner Temple, where, by diligence and good parts, he became remarkable for his knowledge of the municipal laws[1], and passed through the legal ranks of barrister, bencher, treasurer, reader, &c. At the restoration he was made a baronet, and successively attained the honours enumerated by lord Orford, and more circumstantially by Collins[2]. He officiated as lord-high-steward at the trial of viscount Stafford, in 1680, was created earl of Nottingham in the following year, and died on December 18, 1682, worn out with the fatigues and solicitudes to which his high station and offices subjected him.

[1] Biog. Dict. vol. vi. p. 160.

[2] See Peerage, vol. iii. p. 237, 4th edit.

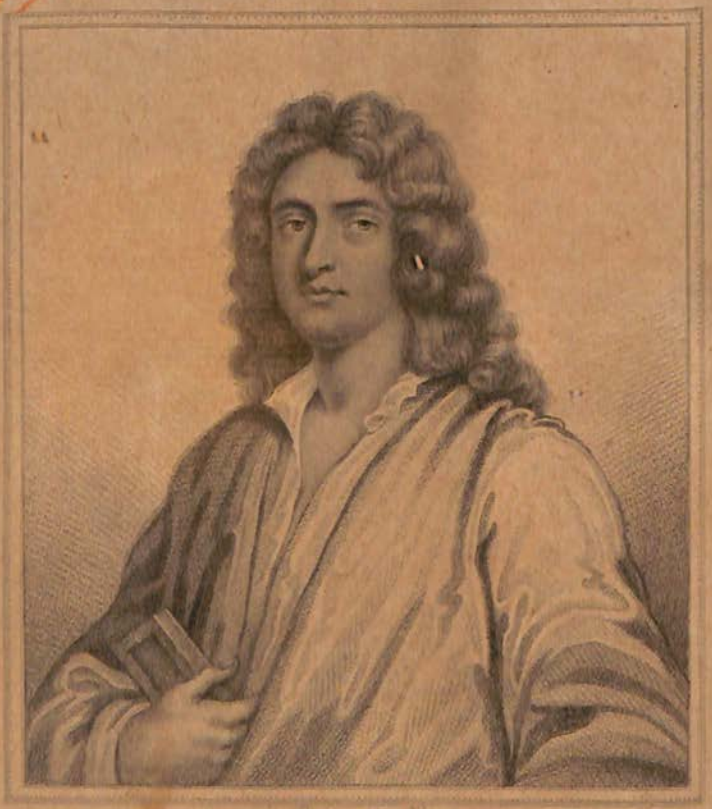
The inscription on his monument reports him "a person of extraordinary natural endowments, and for manly and unaffected eloquence, universal learning, uncorrupted justice, indefatigable diligence, most exemplary piety, large and diffusive charity, not unequal to any that have gone before him; and an eminent example to posterity," &c. He served the king with great wisdom, honour, uprightness, and ability, treating all men with meekness and affability, and always most ready and pleased to forgive injuries, valuing greatness as only ministering to him greater opportunities of doing good[3]." Bishop Burnet's estimate of his great parts and greater virtues, falls but little short of this monumental record.

In addition to the pieces mentioned by lord Orford, the Biographical Dictionary specifies

"An Argument on the Claim of the Crown to Pardon on Impeachment," printed in folio.

Two speeches, and an official letter, occur among the Harleian MSS. but encouraged not transcription.]

[3] Collins, ut sup.



ANTONY ASHLEY COOPER.

EARL of SHAFTSBURY

Pub. May 20. 1806. by J. Scott, N° 442, Oxford

ANTHONY ASHLEY COOPER,
EARL OF SHAFTESBURY.

As lord Rochester was immersed only in the vices of that reign, his was an innocent character compared to those who were plunged in its crimes [2]. A great weight of the latter fell to the share of the lord in question, who had canted tyranny under Cromwell, practised it under Charles the second, and who had disgraced the cause of liberty, by being the busiest instrument for it, when every other party had rejected him [3]. It was the weakest vanity

[2] [Lord Shaftesbury was twice committed to the Tower under an accusation of treason. Soon after he was committed the second time, says sir Richard Bulstrode, I was assured from a very good hand, that a petition was presented to the king, in the name of this nobleman, wherein he prayed his liberty, and offered to transport himself and family to Carolina: but his petition was not received, or at least not answered. Mr. Seward informs us, that the character of Antonio, the old senator, raving about plots and other things in Venice Preserved, is supposed to have been intended to ridicule this extraordinary personage. Aneed. vol. v. p. 54.]

[3] [Dryden characterizes him in his well-known satire:

"For close designs and crooked counsels fit,
Sagacious, bold, and turbulent of wit:
Restless, unfixt in principles and place;
In pow'r unpleas'd, impatient of disgrace.

in him to brag that Cromwell would have made him king: the best he could hope for was not to be believed: if true, it only proved that Cromwell took him for a fool[4]. That he should have acted in the trials of the regicides was but agreeable to his character—or to his want of it! Let us hasten to his works: he was rather a copious writer for faction, than an author; for in no light can one imagine that he wished to be remembered.

"A Letter from Sir Anthony Ashley Cooper, Thomas Scot, J. Berners, and J. Weaver, Esquires, delivered to the Lord Fleetwood, owning their late Actions in endeavouring to secure

A fiery soul, which, working out its way,
Fretted the pigmy-body to decay;
And o'er-inform'd the tenement of clay.
A daring pilot in extremity;
Pleas'd with the danger, when the waves went high;
He sought the storms; but for a calm unfit,
Would steer too nigh the sands to boast his wit."
Absalom and Achitophel.]

[4] [Bishop Burnet represents him as addicted to judicial astrology: but Mr. Seward thinks he used to talk on that subject before the bishop, merely to prevent his talking politics to him. The writer of Essays philosophical and literary, has passed a severe censure on Burnet's delineation of lord Shaftesbury's character, and scouts the ridiculous story as related by lord Orford, which he says only proves, that if Cromwell took Shaftesbury for a fool, he made a most egregious blunder.]

the Tower of London, and expostulating his Lordship's Defection from his Engagements unto the Parliament;"
printed in 1659, and mentioned in no catalogue of lord Shaftesbury's works.

"The fundamental Constitutions of Carolina." London, seven sheets folio; dated March 1, 1669[5].

"A seasonable Speech made by Sir A. Ashley Cooper in the House of Commons, 1659, against the new Peers and Power of the House of Lords[6]."

"Speech on Lord Treasurer Clifford taking his Oath in the Exchequer, December 5, 1672."

"Several Speeches to both Houses at the Opening of the Parliament, February 4 and 5, 1672."

"Speech to Serjeant Edward Thurland in the Exchequer-chamber, when he was made one of the Barons of the Exchequer, January 24, 1672."
Reprinted in 1681, to show the author's mutability; it containing zealous arguments for the prerogative, and a most favourable character of the duke of York.

[4] For the following list of his works, vide Wood, vol. ii. p. 725.

[5] Buckingham's Works, vol. i. p. 324

"Speech on the Lord Treasurer Osborn taking his Oath in the Exchequer, June 26, 1673."

"Speech in both Houses of Parliament, October 27, 1673."

"Speech in the House of Lords, October 20, 1675,"
upon the debate for appointing a day to hear Dr. T. Shirley's case.

"Speech in the House of Lords, March 25, 1679,"
upon occasion of the House resolving itself into a grand committee, to consider the state of England.

"Speech lately made by a noble Peer of the Realm, November 1680."

This was never spoken, and was by order of the lords, burnt by the hands of the hangman. It flattered the Scots; and was answered anonymously in a pamphlet called, A Letter from Scotland, written occasionally upon the Speech made by a noble Peer of this Realm.

"Two seasonable Discourses concerning this present Parliament." Oxon. (Lond.) 1675, 4to.

The first discourse is entitled,

"The Debate or Argument for dissolving this present Parliament, and the calling frequent and new Parliaments."

The second,

"A Letter from a Parliament-man to his Friend, concerning the Proceedings of the House of Commons this last Session, begun October 13, 1675."

Both were answered in a book called A Packet of Advices, Part I.

"A Letter from a Person of Quality to his Friend in the Country, 1675." 4to.

published after the prorogation of parliament in November that year. It was written against the test[8], and was answered by Marchmont Needham, in his Packet of Advices to the Men of Shaftesbury. It is remarkable that this Needham, who, it is said, first wrote an abusive journal, called Mercurius Pragmaticus, against the parliament, had afterwards been retained by the regicides to write against the royal family; and was now hired by the court to write against one who had been almost as deeply engaged against the king.

"His Case at the King's-bench on his Confinement in the Tower." Lond. 1679.

"Expedient for settling the Nation; discoursed with his Majesty in the House of Peers

[8] Not what is now called the Test, but one in favour of passive obedience.

at Oxford, March 24, 1680." Lond. 1681, one sheet 4to.

The expedient was the settlement of the crown on the duke of Monmouth.

"No Protestant Plot; or, the present pretended Conspiracy of Protestants against the King's Government, discovered to be a Conspiracy of Papists against the King and his Protestant Subjects." Lond. 1681.

Of this, Lord Shaftesbury was not the avowed, but reputed author[g]. His servant, who carried it to the press, is said to have been committed

[g] ["You tell us," says Dryden, "in the preface to 'No Protestant Plot,' that you shall be found hereafter to leave off your modesty. I suppose you mean that title which is left you: for it was worn all to rags when you put out the Medal. I have perused many of your papers, and to show you that I have, the *third* part of your No Protestant Plot is much of it stolen from the dead author's pamphlet, called The Growth of Popery (by Andrew Marvel), as manifestly as Milton's Defence of the English People is from Buchanan, De Jure Regni apud Scotos: or the First Covenant[a], and New Association[b], from the Holy League of the French Guisards. Any one who reads Davila, may trace your practices all along: there were the same pretences for reformation and loyalty, the same aspersions of the king, and the same grounds of a rebellion." Preface to the Medal, a Satire against Sedition.]

[a] The famous solemn League and Covenant, devised by the Scotch in 1638, and entered into by the parliament of England in 1643. See Malone's Dryden.

[b] Alluding to the scheme of an association found in lord Shaftesbury's library, ib

f

to prison. Being partly answered in a pamphlet entitled, A Plea for Succession in opposition to popular Exclusion, there was published

"The second Part of No Protestant Plot," Lond. 1682.

"A third Part,"

said to be written by one Robert Ferguson under the direction of Shaftesbury; all the three parts were a vindication of him. The last was answered under the title of "A Letter to a Friend, containing certain Observations upon some Passages in a late Libel, intituled a Third Part, &c."

"A modest Account of the present Posture of Affairs in England, with a particular Reference to the Earl of Shaftesbury's Case, and a Vindication of him from two pretended Letters of a noble Peer" (marquis of Halifax).

This was not owned; but was imputed to the earl by sir Roger L'Estrange in his Observator, a gazette of the opposite faction.

"The Earl of Essex's Speech at the Delivery of the Petition to the King, January 25, 1680." The petition was for a parliament.

Wood imputes to Shaftesbury too

"A Vindication of the Association *;"

* [Wood says, he was deeply supposed to have written it In Thompson's Loyal Poems, 1685, is one entitled Shaftesbury's Farewell, or the New Association, which opens with this animated apostrophe:

but at the same time says, that the earl's servant being seized as he was carrying it to the press, owned it to be Ferguson's. The same author mentions the earl's publishing an apology in Holland [3], but does not give the title of it.

"Three Letters[4], written during his imprisonment in the Tower, to the King, to the Duke of York, and to a Lord, not named."

"The Character of the Honourable William

"Greatest of men, yet man's least friend, farewell!
Wits mightiest, but most useless miracle;
When Nature all her richest treasures stor'd,
To make one vast unprofitable hoard.
So high as thine no orb of fire can rowl,
The brightest, yet the most excentrick soul
Whom midst wealth, honours, fame, yet want of ease,
No power could e'er oblige, no state could please;
Be in thy grave with peaceful slumbers blest,
And find thy whole life's only stranger—rest!
Oh Shaftesbury, had thy prodigious mind
Been to thyself and thy great master kind;
Glory had wanted lungs thy trump to blow,
And pyramids had been a tomb too low!" P. 114.]

[3] [Lord Shaftesbury had been always very inveterate against Holland, and used constantly to conclude his speeches in the house of peers on that subject with *delenda est Carthago*, applying this celebrated sentence to that country: but before he took refuge there, he appealed to the magistrates for permission to do so, who answered his petition thus laconically: *Carthago, non adhuc abolita, comitem de Shaftesbury in gremio suo [illegible] recipit.* Seward's Anecd. vol. v. p. 54.]

[4] Printed in Collins's Peerage; vide Shaftesbury.

Hastings of Woodlands in Hampshire, second Son of Francis Earl of Huntington,"
printed originally in Peck's Desiderata Curiosa[5], and lately in the Connoisseur, vol. iii. It is a curious and well-drawn portrait of our ancient English gentry.

Wood says, that among his lordship's papers were found, but uncertain if written by him,

"Some Observations concerning the regulating Elections for Parliament[6]."

One cannot but observe with concern what I have before remarked, that writing the life of a man is too apt to instil partiality for the subject. The history of lord Shaftesbury in the Biographia is almost a panegyric; whereas a bon-mot of the earl himself, was his truest character: Charles the second said to him one day, "Shaftesbury, I believe thou art the wickedest fellow in my dominions." He bowed, and replied, "Of a *subject*, sir, I believe I am[7]."

[5] [Dr. Kippis states, and so may the present editor, that he examined the whole of Evans's edition of Peck's Desid. Cur. without finding this character of Mr. Hastings inserted. Vide Biog. Brit. vol. iv. p. 263. In the Connoisseur, however, it may be seen.]

[6] They are printed among Somers's Tracts. vol. i.

[7] North's Examen.

[This distinguished politician was the son of sir John Cooper, bart. and born July 22, 1621. Being a boy of uncommon parts, he was sent to Oxford at the age of fifteen, where he is said to have studied hard for about two years, and then removed to Lincoln's Inn, with no abatement of application. In 1640 he was elected member for Tewksbury, and seems to have been well affected to the king's service at the beginning of the civil war; but perceiving that he was not in confidence, he retired to the parliament quarters, and soon after went up to London, where he was well received by that party, "to which," says lord Clarendon, "he gave himself up body and soul." He took Wareham by storm in 1644, and soon after reduced all the adjacent parts of Dorsetshire. He was one of the members of the convention that met after Cromwell had turned out the long parliament, and signed that famous protestation, which charged the protector with tyranny and arbitrary government. He was afterwards very instrumental in promoting the restoration of Charles the second, and upon the king's coming over, was made a privy-counsellor and a commissioner for the trial of the regicides. Soon after he was advanced to the dignities of baron Ashley, chancellor and under-treasurer of the exchequer, earl of Shaftesbury, and lord-high-chancellor of England [8].

[8] Biog. Brit. and Biog. Dict. vols. iv. A political detail of his lordship's life was published under the title of Rawleigh Redivivus, and another under that of the Compleat Statesman, 1683,

As lord Shaftesbury had never been called to the bar, he on that account used to preside in the court of chancery in a brown silk instead of a black silk gown. Dryden himself praises his conduct whilst he administered this great office, saying of him,

"Yet fame deserv'd no enemy can grudge,
The statesman we abhor, but praise the judge;
In Israel's courts ne'er sat an Abethdin
With more discerning eyes, or hands more clean;
Unbrib'd, unsought, the wretched to redress,
Swift of dispatch, and easy of access[1]."

Lord Shaftesbury was concerned in all the political transactions in the reign of Charles the second. He advised the king to shut up the treasury, and afterwards united himself to opposition against the schemes of the court[2]. The latter part of his life was spent in plots and conspiracies, and from fear of punishment he quitted the kingdom and retired to Holland, where he died in exile, at Amsterdam, in the sixty-second year of his age, a striking instance of the little utility of great talents either to the possessor or to the world in general, when they are not directed by just and good principles[3].

[1] Absalom and Achitophel. Charles the second said of lord Shaftesbury, "that he possessed in him a chancellor, who had more law than all his judges, and more divinity than all his bishops."

[2] Hence it was a standing jest with the lower form of wits, to stile him *Shiftsbury* instead of Shaftesbury. Biog. Dict. ut sup.

[3] Seward's Anecd. vol. ii. p. 101.

Dr. Kippis observes, that of all the writers who have characterized the earl of Shaftesbury, lord Orford is the most severe. In his delineation, the earl appears not only destitute of virtue, but of ability: and yet the earl's bitterest enemies have acknowledged that his talents were of the first order. They have equally acknowledged that he never betrayed his friends, and that he stood firm against the allurements of bribery. Extremely different is the treatment which the earl of Shaftesbury has received from the judicious Rapin, who while he relates the actions of lord Shaftesbury with fidelity, whether favourable or unfavourable to his memory, has accompanied his narration with reflections which are equally the dictates of truth and of candour[4].

The great Mr. Locke was wonderfully struck with lord Shaftesbury's acuteness upon every subject; and though he was not a man of much reading, yet nothing, in Mr. Locke's opinion, could be more just than the judgment he passed upon the books which fell into his hands. But above all, Mr. Locke admired in him that penetration, that presence of mind, which prompted him with the best expedients in the most desperate cases; that noble boldness which appeared in all his public discourses, always guided by a solid judgment, which never allowing him to say any thing that was improper, and regulating his least word, left no hold to the vigilance of his enemies. Lord Shaftesbury has even been supposed to have assisted Mr.

[4] Biog. Brit. ut sup.

Locke very much in his celebrated Treatise upon Toleration; as the outline of that work was found in his lordship's hand-writing[5].

The following portion of a letter from lord chancellor Shaftesbury to lord Carlisle, was printed by Mr. Seward in the supplemental volume to his Anecdotes of distinguished Persons[6], and is inserted from the want of a more interesting appendage.

"*March* 29, 1675.

"It is certainly all our duties, and particularly mine, who have borne such offices under the crown, to improve any opportunity of a good correspondence and understanding between the royal family and the people, and to leave it impossible for the king to apprehend that we stand upon any terms that are not as good for him as necessary for us; neither can we fear to be accounted undertakers at the next meeting of parliament, for I hope it shall never be thought unfit for any number of lords to give the king privately their opinion, when asked; whilst in former days, through all the northern kingdoms, nothing of great moment was acted by their kings without the advice of the most considerable and active nobility that were within distance, though they were not of the privy-council: such occasions being not always of that nature as did require the assembling the great council or parliament. Besides, there are none so likely as us, nor time so proper as now, to give the only advice I know truly

[5] Seward, ubi sup. p. 100

[6] Edit. 1797, p. 52.

serviceable to the king, affectionate to the duke, and secure to the country, which is a new parliament.

"I hear from all quarters of letters from Whitehall, that do give notice that I am coming up to town; that a great office with a strange name is preparing for me, and such like; I am ashamed I was thought so easy a fool by those who should know me better. But I assure your lordship, that no condition will invite me to court during this parliament, nor until I see the king thinketh frequent parliaments as much his interest as the people's right. When our great men have tried a little longer, they will be of my mind."]

EDWARD, LORD MONTAGUE.

[EDWARD, second lord Montague, and father of the first duke of Montague, succeeded to the barony in 1644, and died in 1683[2]. In his youth he made a Latin translation of Drayton's Heroical Epistle from Henry the second to fair Rosamond, which was printed at the end of Hookes' Amanda[3], with Miscellanea

[2] Bolton's Extinct Peerage, p. 193.

[3] This amatory farrago, written in imitation of Cowley's Mistress, was inscribed "to the honourable Edward Montague, sonne and heire apparent to the honours, estate, and vertues of the right honourable Edward lord Montague, baron of Boughton;" and it includes the following factious compliments to his patron: "To give you the main reason of this present to your honour, beside the many private obligations which enforce me, I know none a more competent judge in poesie then yourself. You have surveyed more ground in the sweet Tempe of the muses, and to better purpose, than many who have walkt Parnassus, as often as duke Humphrey's spider-catchers do Paul's, only to tell steps and take the height of a cobweb fancie. At those years when others do usually ride hobbies and swagger astride broomsticks, your honour was mounting the great horse, and learning to manage the noble swift-winged courser. Me thinks I see the best wits strive to be your lackeys, as if you only could create laureats, which is no small preferment; for every poet is Apollo's footman, and consequently worshipful, and an esquire by his place. You differ as much from an ordinary poet as a traveller from a map-geographer, who by the help of old Ortelius, or John Speed our English Mercator, hath gone beyond sea, and rid post over the Alps, in his chamber. Thalia is proud, you admit yourself her fami-

Poetica, &c. 1653. A short extract from the close of this version may afford a sufficient specimen of his lordship's Ovidian essay.

" Quid dicam? pereunt lacrymæ, suspiria, voces,
Quod mihi restat opis sævior hora negat;
Bellica terribili resonant mea castra boatû
Pejor at in toto pectore miles amor.
Te Rosamunda tubæ, te classica nostra loquuntur,
Pugnandi signum tu Rosamunda mihi.
Illius intereant et vox et spiritus, audet
Qui meditata tuâ de nece verba loqui,
Nempe incerta tuo victoria ridet ocello
Illinc est mihi spes, vita triumphus, honos.
Tuque domus qua chara manet Rosamunda, beatus
Qua tuus et rex est, esto beata domus:
Detineat corpus quanquam fera Gallia, tecum
Cor manet, Elysium deliciæque meæ.

A copy of Latin verses by lord Montague when he was of Sidney college, occurs in the Cambridge collection, on the birth of prince Charles in 1631.]

liar; your hands must be kist when others stand aloof, like her waiting gentlemen; you carouse with the frolique lady at the fountain and sip Helicon in gold goblets, while poor vulgar students only refresh their temples with a wet finger, and beg rithmes in a night-cap. I assure you, it is seldome the muses' nag finden such good pasture amongst noblemen's horses; for most commonly a gentleman's Pegasus is as ill-favour'd as Pharoah's lean cowes," &c.

JOHN LORD ROBARTES,

afterwards EARL *of* RADNOR.

From a Miniature of the same size by Cooper in the Collection of the

REV.^D M.^R CAR.

Pub. May 24. 1808. by J. Sharp &c. Strand.

JOHN ROBARTES,

EARL OF RADNOR,

"Was a man of a morose and cynical temper, just in his administration, but vicious under the appearances of virtue: learned beyond any man of his quality, but intractable, stiff and obstinate, proud and jealous." These are Burnet's words[1]. Wood says[2], he was a colonel for the parliament; that he fought desperately at Edgehill, and afterwards at Newbury, where he was field-marshal, but grew to dislike the violences of his party, and retired till the Restoration, when he was made lord-privy-seal; "but giving not that content which was expected, he was sent into Ireland to be lord-lieutenant there; and his government being disliked, he was recalled and made lord president." We are not told how he disappointed the king's expectations; probably *not* by too great complaisance; nor why his administration, which Burnet calls *just*, was disliked. If it is true, that he was a good governor, the presumption will be, that his rule was not disliked by those to whom, but

[1] Vol. i. p. 98 [2] Vol. ii. p. 787.

from whom, he was sent[4]. However, not to judge too hardly of Charles the second, we may not depend too much upon the bishop's account of the earl's government, if the fruits of it were no better than those of his great learning; all that is recorded of his writing bearing this canting title,

" A Discourse of the Vanity of the Creature, grounded on Eccles. i. 2." Lond. 1673, 8vo.

Wood says, that he left one or two more treatises fitted for the press, as he had been informed.

[John Robartes was the son and heir of sir Richard Robartes, bart. created lord Robartes of Truro in Cornwall, by James the first[5]. He was entered a fellow-commoner of Exeter college, Oxford, in 1625, where he continued two years, when he succeeded to

[4] Since the first edition, I find this conjecture confirmed by a letter of Andrew Marvel, who says, " that *his friends* were daily representing him to the king in the worst character, that the king had resolved to recall him, and that he himself, tired out with continual checks and countermands hence, in matters which he thought were agreed to him before he went, wrote a short letter to the king, desiring to be dismissed from all employments whatever, which should be his last request."

Marvel's Works, vol. ii. p. 51.

[5] Bolton's Extinct Peerage, p. 234.

his father's honours. At the beginning of the grand rebellion, he adhered to the parliamentarians, was made a colonel in the army under Robert, earl of Essex [6], and governor of the garrison at Plymouth; when, according to lord Clarendon, the king finding no good could be effected against so resolute a defender, marched away, and committed the blockade of the place to sir Richard Grenvile; upon whose first message to lord Robartes there arose so mortal a misunderstanding, that there never was civility or quarter observed between them; but such as were taken on either side, were put to the sword, or to the halter [7]. He was some time lieutenant of Exeter and Devonshire, says Wood; but when he beheld how things would terminate, he withdrew, and acted little or nothing during the times of usurpation [8]. Bolton adds, that he was created viscount Bodmin, in 1679, and earl of Radnor: in the same year he was made president of the council upon the removal of Anthony, earl of Shaftesbury. He died July 17, 1685.

Lord Clarendon accords with bishop Burnet, in pronouncing him a man of a sour and surly nature, a great *opiniatre*, and one who was to be overcome before he would believe that he could be so [9].

[6] The earl of Clarendon states, that lord Robartes, though inferior in the army, had much greater credit in the parliament than lord Essex, which induced the latter to depart from his own plans, and adopt others that led him into difficulty. Hist. vol. ii. p. 512.

[7] Hist. of the Rebellion, vol. ii. p. 534.

[8] Athen. Oxon. vol. ii. p. 787.

[9] Hist. ut sup.

The Harl. MSS. 2224, 2237, 2238, 2243, 2325, contain transcripts and extracts from the journals of the house of peers, with private remarks, notes, and observations by the earl of Radnor. No. 5091-2-3-4-5, comprise common-place collections, political and historical, the greater part in his lordship's hand-writing. No. 6121 includes an exordium to his will, and No. 2294 has two answers to two papers on the following question:

"Whether bishops have right to vote in capitall cases in parlyament?"

This nobleman's theological tract, which solely constitutes him an author, has not been met with.]

JAMES TOUCHET,
EARL OF CASTLEHAVEN,
AND
BARON AUDLEY.

If this lord, who led a very martial life, had not taken the pains to record his own actions (which however he has done with great frankness and ingenuity), we should know little of his story, our historians scarce mentioning him: and even our writers of anecdotes, as Burnet; or of tales and circumstances, as Roger North; not giving any account of a court-quarrel occasioned by his lordship's Memoirs. Anthony Wood alone has preserved this event, but has not made it intelligible. The earl was a Catholic, far from a bigotted one, having stiffly opposed the pope's nuntio in Ireland[2], and treating the monks with very little ceremony when he found them dabbling in sedition[3]. He himself had been a commander in the Irish rebellion for the confederate Catholics, but afterwards made all the amends he could to the king's

[2] Vide his Memoirs, p. 121.
[3] Memoirs, p. 142.

cause, serving under the marquises of Ormond and Clanricarde. A little before the ruin of the latter, lord Castlehaven was dispatched by him to the young king at Paris, whose service when he found desperate, he engaged with the great prince of Condé then in rebellion; attended that hero in most of his celebrated actions; returned to England on the Restoration; entered into the Spanish service in Flanders; was witness to the unsuccessful dawn of king William's glory; and died in 1684. He wrote

"The Earl of Castlehaven's Review, or his Memoirs of his Engagement and Carriage in the Irish Wars." Enlarged and corrected, with an appendix and postscript. Lond. 1684.

This I suppose was the second edition*. The earl had been much censured for his share in the Irish rebellion, and wrote those memoirs to explain his conduct rather than to excuse it; for he freely confesses his faults, and imputes them to provocations from the government of that kingdom, to whose rashness and cruelty, conjointly

* [The first edition was printed in 1680; says Mr. Gyll. Dr. Lort gives the title of it as follows: 'Memoirs of James Lord Audley, Earl of Castlehaven; his Engagement and Carriage in the Wars of Ireland, from 1642 to 1651, written by himself.' London, 1680, 12mo. dedicated to the king.]

with the votes and resolutions of the English parliament, he ascribes the massacre. There are no dates, like method, and less style in these memoirs; defects atoned in some measure by a martial honesty. Soon after their publication, the earl of Anglesey, lord privy-seal, wrote to ask a copy: lord Castlehaven sent him one, but denying the work as his. Anglesey, who had been a commissioner in Ireland for the parliament, thinking himself affected by this narrative, published Castlehaven's letter, with observations and reflections very abusive on the duke of Ormond, which occasioned, first a printed controversy, and then a trial before the privy-council: the event of which was, that Anglesey's first letter was voted a scandalous libel, and himself removed from the custody of the privy-seal; and that the earl of Castlehaven's memoirs, on which he was several times examined, and which he owned, were declared a scandalous libel on the government; a censure that seems very little founded: there is not a word that can authorize that sentence from the council of Charles the second, but the imputation on the lords justices of Charles the first, for I suppose the privy-council did not pique themselves on vindicating the honour of the republican parliament! Bishop Morley wrote

"A true Account of the whole Proceedings betwixt James Duke of Ormond, and Arthur Earl of Anglesey[5]." Folio. More of this affair will be found in the article of Anglesey.

Lord Castlehaven's frank mode of narration and blunt style will be shown by the following recapitulatory conclusion to his Memoirs, which he entitles

"Some few Reflections more of Castlehaven on himself.

"In my beginning I was a great party-man; but considering myself and soldiers but young beginners, I meddled with nothing that was not almost sure: remembering, that young hawks must be entred on weak game.

"Having martial-law, it was certain death to take from any of our friends the worth of a hen: but withal, I had care that my soldiers should not want. If any thing happen'd of that kind, I sent out a party with a sure officer to bring in so many beefs; and, at his return, to tell me where he took 'em. Then I issued my order to the commissioners, to applot on the country or barony from whence the cattle came, their value, and immediately to satisfy the owners; which was always allowed out of their contributions. This I held constantly during the war.

"An other of my rules, no ess punctually observed,

[5] Wood, vol. ii p. 774

was, that if by accident any want fell out to be in the army, I kept no table, and eat no better than the soldiers did: though otherwise I did generally keep a good table, and my officers were welcome to me.

"I never took the worth of a crown for myself, either from country-man, officer, or soldier; but lived still upon my bare pay. Though the council never stinted me; but left me at liberty to take besides, what I should think fit out of the treasure that commonly march'd along with the army, and was disposed of by my orders.

"I was a good providore, and had my magazines well furnished, and seated as I was to make the war: for men eat every day, but fight seldom.

"My soldiers I called my children; and really had a fatherly love and care for them; and they by their duty, bravery, and affection, made me a full return.

"I punisht severely; which made my orders to be well observ'd, and rewarded bountifully, according to my power.

"If an officer, or soldier, had done a brave action, I treated the officer some days at my table; and took all occasions by talking, to improve his glory: and seldom either officer or soldier went without advancement or other reward.

"I made it my business always to march and encamp so, as not to be engag'd in fight, without an enemy would come on great disadvantage.

"My intelligence and spies cost me very dear: but I had good.

"Whenever I fought, or had a mind to fight; coming in view of the enemy, and being in order of battle, I rode to all the battalions and squadrons, to observe their looks: and then with a cheerful countenance, acquainting them truly with what I knew of the enemy and our condition, I told them my own opinion for fighting; and if they liked it, I would go on; otherwise, not. This I did to engage them in judgment as well as duty.

"I made it my business to get my troops good winter-quarters. But, during the field, I was very strict in my musters. And ever and anon, being not in danger of an enemy, I made the battalions and squadrons march by companies: that I might know their number just. For a general will be cozen'd if he brings his men to fight on sworn relations.

"I suffered no officer to take from a soldier the worth of a penny. I do not remember that during the time I serv'd the confederate Catholicks, they ever gave me any instructions what I should do; but left all to myself; which made the business go the better.

"I shall now conclude these reflections with the greatest reflection of all, which is on my infinite obligation to Almighty God! who hath so protected me, that to this hour, neither in those wars of Ireland, or any other that I have been in since, either army or party of army, great or small, was ever beaten so by an enemy, as to lose their ground to the end of the fight, where I commanded in chief."

In 1681, was printed a Letter from a Person of Ho-

nour[a] in the Countrey, written to the earl of Castlehaven; being observations and reflections upon his lordship's Memoires concerning the Wars of Ireland: and in 1684 appeared,

"The Earl of Castlehaven's Review, or his Memoirs of his Engagement and Carriage in the Irish Wars; enlarged and corrected, with an Appendix and Postscript."

The latter closes with the following mild rebuke: "I shall trouble the reader with no more on this subject; but conclude, that my lord of Anglesey's long printed letter is all along subject to mistakes, speaking modestly."]

[a] This person was the earl of Anglesey, in whose article see a particular account of this tract and its political result.

FRANCIS, LORD KEEPER GUILFORD,

WAS younger son of the lord North before mentioned. Burnet and Kennet have given no very favourable character of the keeper: his relation, Roger North, has defended him in a very bulky work, which, however, does not contribute much to raise our ideas either of the writer or his subject[2]. If that performance and its companion, the Examen[3], had nothing else ridiculous in them, it would be sufficient to blast their reputation, that they aim at decrying that excellent magistrate, the lord chief justice Hale; and that Charles the second, and that wretch the duke of Lauderdale, the king's taking money from France, and the seizure of the charter of London, are some of the men, and some of the measures, the author defends!

[2] It is very remarkable that two peers of this race have suffered by apologies written for them by two of their own relations; but with this difference naturally attending the performances of a sensible man and a weak one: Dudley, lord North, has shown himself an artful and elegant historian; Roger North, a miserable biographer.

[3] [This is called a valuable work, in Biog. Brit. vol. ii. p. 824, Note K. Gyll.]

FRANCIS NORTH.

LORD KEEPER GUILDFORD.

This lord Guilford wrote

"An alphabetical Index of Verbs neuter,"
printed with Lilly's Grammar: compiled while he was at Bury school [4].

"Argument in a Case between Soams and Bernardiston [5]."

"His Argument on a Trial between Charles Howard and the Duke of Norfolk;"
printed with that case.

"The King's Declaration on the Popish Plot;"
composed chiefly by his lordship [6]. A paper

"Of the Non-gravitation of Fluids,"
considered in the bladders of fishes [7].

"An Answer to a Paper of Sir Samuel Moreland on his Static Barometer."
This was never printed [8].

[4] Vide Life, p. 12. [It appears that this was printed by Dr. Stevens, the master, for the use of his own school. "This, however easy to be done," adds his biographer, "was commendable; because boys ordinarily have not a steady application, and being required, seldom perform, industriously and neatly, such a task as that is."]

[5] Ib. p. 56.

[6] Ib. p. 259.

[7] Printed in Lowther's Abridgment of the Philosophical Transactions, vol. ii. p. 845. [It seems that his lordship's hint was laid hold of, approved, and pursued by the virtuosi of the time, particularly by Mr. Boyle and Mr Ray, whose papers on the subject are noticed in the same collection.]

[8] Life, p. 294.

"A philosophical Essay on Musick[9];"
printed by Martin, printer to the Royal Society, 1677.

"Lord Chief-Justice North's Narrative to the House of Commons, of what Bedloe had sworn before him at Bristol."

"A Narrative of some Passages in, or relating to the Long Parliament, by Sir Francis North, afterwards Lord Keeper of the Great Seal[1]."

"Many Notes of Cases, Fragments of Transactions at Court,"
and other papers published whole or in part, in various parts of his life, by Roger North, and in the Examen.

Lord-keeper Guilford had his grammar-learning at Bury school, whence he was admitted a fellow-commoner of St. John's college, Cambridge, in 1653, and being designed for the law, after two or three years spent at the university, was removed to the Middle Temple. Here he applied with great diligence to the main object, yet pursued his inquiries into all in-

[9] [Not with the form and exactness of a solemn writer, but as the sense of a man of business, who minds the kernel and not the shell. Life of Lord Guilford, p. 297.]

[1] Somers's Tracts, vol. i.

genious arts; and became not only a good lawyer, but very learned in history, mathematics, philosophy, and music[3]. In 1671 he was made the king's solicitor-general, and received the honour of knighthood. In 1673 he was constituted attorney-general; and in the following year was appointed lord chief justice of the court of common pleas. Upon the death of the earl of Nottingham in 1682, the great seal was committed to his custody, and in Sept. 1683 he was created a baron of the realm by the title of lord Guilford in Surry. He died at his seat at Wroxton, September 5, 1685[4].

The author of the Lives of the Lord-chancellors avers, that he ran very much with the stream of the court, to the endangering of the Protestant religion in this kingdom. He certainly did not want zeal to promote the good of his country, which he thought would most effectually be done, by supporting the church and crown of England in all legal prerogatives; and from these principles he never swerved. His private character is said to have been strictly virtuous and unexceptionable.

In Harl. MSS. 6284, 6800, are two of his speeches, one to sir Robert Granger, on his being elected speaker, and another explanatory of the king's speech.

His lordship composed several concertos in two or three parts; and his philosophical theory of music was thus epitomised in the memoir of his life:

[3] New Biog. Dict. vol. xi. p. 259.

[4] Fasti Oxon. vol. ii. p. 215.

"All musical sounds consist of tones, for irregular noises are foreign to the subject. Every tone consists of distinct pulses or strokes, in equal time; which being indistinguishably swift, seem continual. Swifter pulses are accordingly (in sound) sharper, and the slower, flatter. When diverse run together, if the pulses are timed in certain proportions to each other, which produce coincidences at regular and constant periods; those may be harmonious, else discord. And, in the practice of musick, the stated accords fall in these proportions of pulsation, viz. $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{4}{5}$, $\frac{5}{6}$. Hence flow the common denominations of 8th, 5th, 4th, 3d, 2d; and these are produced upon a monochord by abscission of these parts $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{5}$, $\frac{1}{6}$; of all which the fuller demonstration is a task beyond what is here intended." To accomplish an ocular representation of these pulses, adds the biographer, his lordship made a foundation upon paper by a perpetual order of parallel lines; and those were to signify the flux of time equably: and when a pulse happened, it was marked by a point upon one of those lines, and if continued so as to sound a bass tone, it was marked upon every eighth line, and that might be termed the bass; and then an upper part, which pulsed as $\frac{2}{1}$ or octave, was marked (beginning with the first of the bass) upon every fourth line, which is twice as swift. And so all the other harmonious proportions, which showed their coincidences, as well with the bass as with one another. And there was also showed a beautiful and uniform aspect in the composition of these accords when drawn together: this as to times.

The ordinary collation of sounds is commonly made by numbers, which not referred to a real cause or foundation in nature, may be just, but withal very obscure, and imparting of no knowledge. Witness the mathematicians musical proportion. His lordship did not decline numbers, but derived them from plain truths. He found 360 the aptest for those subdivisions that music required; and applying that to an open string, or monochord, each musical tone, formed by abscission of a part of the string, is expressible by those numbers so reduced in proportion. As $\frac{1}{2}$ of the string pinched off at $\frac{2}{7}$ or 180, an octave, and $\frac{1}{3}$ as $\frac{3}{4}$ 240; and so of the rest down to the tone or second, which cuts off $\frac{1}{9}$, and the semitone $\frac{1}{15}$, &c.

Succeeding virtuosi extended this scheme by commentaries and experiments, some adopting and others opposing its practicability.]

ANNE,

MARCHIONESS OF WHARTON,

[DAUGHTER and co-heiress of sir Henry Lee, of Ditchly in Oxfordshire[2], and first wife of Thomas, marquis of Wharton, by whom she had no issue. In 1681, says Mr. Ballard[3], she was in France on account of her health. About the year 1682 she held a correspondence with Dr. Burnet, who submitted some of his poetical exercitations to her inspection. Two of her ladyship's letters, lord Orford observes, are in a very pleasing style[4]. They are printed with Dr. Burnet's in the General Dictionary. One of them runs as follows, and was addressed to her husband:

"Forgive me for giving you the trouble of a letter every post; but I am indeed grown so fond a fool, that I can't help it. The other day, in a fit I almost beat my brains out against the pavement, and found the want of boards; for, a little more, and it had eased you of the inconvenience of a wife. But apropo, that day your brother Hamden met Mr. Savile[5] in my lodgings; and not knowing him, began extremely to

[2] Sir Henry Lee having no son, left his estate to be divided between this lady and her sister, the countess of Abingdon, whose memory Dryden has celebrated in a funeral panegyric entitled Eleonora. Ballard's Memoirs, p. 297.

[3] From the General Dictionary, vol. x. p. 122.

[4] See article of Philip, duke of Wharton.

[5] Embassador from England to France.

Bocquet sc

ANN MARCHIONESS OF WHARTON.

Pub.d Feb.y 1. 1808 by J. Scott N.o 442 Strand.

complain of the king's embassador for not giving an information which he thought necessary. The fat person, wanting temper, began too quick to clear himself, and so discovered himself to the lean person, and spoiled a hopeful adventure, and then laid the fault upon innocent me, who sate harmlessly meditating a quarrel between famine and plenty. As it happened there was no more but an odd excuse made by your friend, which was odd enough, but yet not worth giving you the trouble of relating. He seemed much troubled for not seeing you before you left Paris; but I told him you did not know where to find him, or had certainly seen him. He is much recovered; which signifies no more than the rest.

"You see how loth I am to leave off: these are fine things to entertain you with; but rather than say nothing, I could talk all day as idly to you, as if you had no more business nor sense

"Than your obedient wife and humble servant,

"ANNE WHARTON."

"*Paris, April the first*, 1681."

Lady Wharton's poetical productions appear to have been:

"A Paraphrase on the fifty-second Chapter of Isaiah."

"A Paraphrase on the Lamentations of Jeremiah[6]."

"A Paraphrase on the Lord's Prayer[7]."

[6] Five chapters were printed in Nichols' Select Collection of Poems.

[7] On this paraphrase Waller addressed a copy of complimentary verses to the writer. His own two cantos of divine

"Verses to Mr. Waller[8]."

"An Elegy on the Death of the Earl of Rochester."

"Epistle of Penelope to Ulysses."

Translated from Ovid: and printed by Tonson.

"Verses on the Snuff of a Candle, made in Sickness."

The latter of these has been extracted from Dryden's Miscellany Poems, part i.

"See there the taper's dim and doleful light,
In gloomy waves silently rouls about,
And represents to my dim weary sight
My light of life almost as near burnt out.

"Ah, health! best part and substance of our joy,
For without thee 't is nothing but a shade:
Why dost thou partially thy self employ,
Whilst thy proud foes as partially invade?

"What we, who ne'er enjoy, so fondly seek,
Those who possess thee still, almost despise;
To gain immortal glory, raise the weak,
Taught by their former want thy worth to prize.

"Dear, melancholy muse! my constant guide;
Charm this coy health back to my fainting heart,
Or I 'll accuse thee of vain-glorious pride,
And swear thou dost but feign the moving art.

poesy, were occasioned by the sight of the 53d chapter of Isaiah turned into verse by lady Wharton.

[8] For this elegy her ladyship was complimented by Waller, under the name of Chloris.

"But why do I upbraid thee, gentle muse,
Who for all sorrows mak'st me some amends:
Alas! our sickly minds sometimes abuse
Our best physicians and our dearest friends."

The following song is added for its feminine delicacy and tenderness:

"How hardly I conceal'd my tears?
How oft did I complain?
When, many tedious days, my fears
Told me I lov'd in vain.

"But now my joys as wild are grown,
And hard to be conceal'd;
Sorrow may make a silent moan,
But joy will be reveal'd.

"I tell it to the bleating flocks,
To every stream and tree,
And bless the hollow murmuring rocks
For echoing back to me.

"Thus you may see with how much joy
We want, we wish, believe;
'T is hard such passion to destroy,
But easy to deceive[9]."

Mr. Ballard found from the parish-register of Winchinden, that lady Wharton died at Atterbury, on the 29th of October 1685.]

[9] From Tooke's Collection of Miscellaneous Poems, 3d edit 1716.

ARTHUR ANNESLEY,

EARL OF ANGLESEY,

WHILE a private young man was engaged on the side of Charles the first, whose party he quitted early to embrace that of the parliament: by them he was intrusted as commissioner of Ulster, where he performed good service to the Protestant cause. Wood says, he took both the covenant and engagement; but the latter is contradicted[2]. It is certain that he seems to have lain by during the reign of Cromwell, and that he was not trusted either by the rump or the army. When the secluded members were restored, he returned to parliament, and was chosen president of the council of state, in which capacity he was active for the Restoration, and was distinguished amongst those who, "coming in at the eleventh hour," received greater wages than men who had lost their all in defending the vineyard. He was made a baron[3],

[2] Vide his Life in the Biog. Brit.

[3] [In 1661; by the title of lord Annesley, of Newport Pagnel, Bucks. His father had the titles of lord Mountmorris and viscount Valentia in Ireland. Vide Athen. Oxon. vol. ii. p. 789.]

ARTHUR ANNESLEY EARL of ANGLESEY

From a Drawing in the Collection of R Bull Esq.

Pub. May 1. 1784 by J. Stockdale 181 Piccad.

an earl, treasurer of the navy, commissioner for resettling Ireland, lord privy-seal, and might, we are told[3], have been prime minister, if he had not declined it to avoid envy. As he declined no other power under no kind of government, this anecdote is suspicious; and I should much question whether ever any man declined being prime minister for *that* reason[4]. Engaging in a controversy with the earl of Castlehaven, as has been mentioned; and that drawing on another with the duke of Ormond, he was disgraced; though the author of his life in the Biographia ascribes the cause of his fall to a remonstrance which he had presented to the king, in which he took much liberty with his majesty, and greater with the religion of the duke of York. This piece being resented, though it was not thought proper, says the biographer, to express so much, the duke of Or-

[3] Happy Future State of England, p. 5.

[4] ["With the ingenious Mr. Walpole, who hath several remarks on the character of lord Anglesey, in his usual lively manner, we agree," says Dr. Kippis, "that it is not probable that the earl of Anglesey should decline being prime minister to avoid envy. Indeed, it is not at all likely that any such offer should have been made to him at or a little after the Restoration; since no person could at that time stand in competition, in this respect, with lord Clarendon." Biog. Brit. vol. i p. 203.]

mond was persuaded to exhibit a charge against the earl, which was made the pretence for removing him; but for this secret history no authority is quoted. The duke's letter, taxing the earl with breach of friendship, is preserved[s], is written with great spirit, and has this remarkable period: "I was not willing to believe that book to be of your lordship's composing, and hoped some of the suborned libellers of the age had endeavoured to imitate your lordship, and not you them." The earl's answer, though inferior, does not want firmness. He passed the rest of his time in retirement, and died just as some thought he would have been appointed lord chancellor to James the second, in 1686: a supposition most improbable. I do not think so ill of this lord as to believe he could supplant Jefferies, who was then in possession of the seals; and who, without derogation from the subservience of any judge that ever was, excelled in moulding the law to the purposes of a court.

Of this lord we have three characters by very different hands. Anthony Wood, the high-church satirist, represents him as an artful time-server; by principle a Calvinist, by policy a fa-

[s] Life, ubi supra.

vourer of the Papists. Bishop Burnet, as ungentle on the other side, paints him as a tedious and ungraceful orator, as a grave, abandoned, and corrupt man, whom no party would trust. The benign author [6] of the Biographia Britannica (a work which, notwithstanding its singular merit, I cannot help calling Vindicatio Britannica, or a defence of every body [7]) humanely applies his softening pencil, is successful in blotting out some spots [8], and attempts to varnish

[6] [The author alluded to was Dr. Campbell; who drew up the article, to which Dr. Kippis added the following observations: "Mr. Walpole hath taken occasion to make a severe stricture on our work, by calling it 'Vindicatio Britannica, or a 'Defence of every Body.' But in answer to this remark, it may be observed, 1st, That the censure, so far as it is just, can only be applied to a few articles. 2dly, That in an undertaking of this kind, which is not intended to be the vehicle of scandal, or of petulant criticism, but to do justice to ability and merit, it is safest to err on the candid side. 3dly, That the removal of particular charges which have been hastily or groundlessly brought against eminent men, falls, with peculiar propriety, within the compass of our design. And 4thly, That if we have been guilty of an excess of gentleness, we must guard for the future against this amiable error. It will behove us, for instance, when we come to the life of sir Robert Walpole, to take care that we be not too *milky*." B. Brit. ut sup.]

[7] See particularly the lives of Dudley, associate of Empson; of the duke of Northumberland; of Shaftesbury; and of Arlington.

[8] As his not taking the engagement, and the accusation of corruption.

every one. Wood had severely animadverted on the earl's sitting in judgment on the regicides. The biographer extols it as an act of the greatest loyalty and honour. But under favour, it not only appears a servile complaisance, but glaring injustice [9]. The earl had gone most lengths with those men; in short, had acted with them in open rebellion to his sovereign: the putting to death that sovereign, could by no means be the guilty part of their opposition. If a king deserves to be opposed by force of arms, he deserves death; if he reduces his subjects to that extremity, the blood spilt in the quarrel lies on him—the executing him afterwards is a mere formality [2].

[9] ["We farther agree," says Dr. Kippis, "with Mr. Walpole, that the earl of Anglesey's sitting in judgment upon the regicides is not so honourable to him as hath been represented; though he certainly had no concern in the king's death." B. B. ut sup.]

[2] [On this passage some animadversions were made in the Gentleman's Magazine for March 1759; and it was argued, that "the beheading of the king was an unjustifiable act, and diametrically opposite to all laws both human and divine; for if we allow that he was unfit to reign, it doth not follow that he deserved death. In a free government, the kingly or executive power is a trust on behalf of the people; but as no express contract is made between the king and the people, which directs a punishment, in case he should transgress his duty; consequently if he violate the trust reposed in him, the people can

That his lordship sailed with the times, remains notorious. Those principles must be of an accommodating temper[3], which could suffer the same man to be president of a republican council of state, and recommend him for chancellor to an arbitrary and popish king. Once when the earl of Essex charged him in the house of lords with being prayed for by the Papists, Anglesey said, "He believed it was not so; but if Jews in their synagogues, or Turks in their mosques, would pray for him unasked, he should be glad to be the better for their devotion." Had he really been nominated to the chancellorship by James the second, probably he would have pleaded, "That it was not of his seeking, but owing to the prayers of the Catholics, and he was glad to be the better for them."

In answer to the bishop's accusation of no party trusting him, the biographer pleads that his lordship enjoyed for two-and-twenty years

only revoke their trust, and transfer it to a more worthy object; but they cannot legally punish any past abuses of power. All crimes should have their known and stated penalties; and therefore laws to punish offences *ex post facto*, have ever been accounted anti-constitutional, tyrannical, and unjust."]

[3] He was twice commissioner for settling Ireland, once under the parliament, the other time under Charles the second.

the confidence of Charles the second. The fact does not appear to be true[4]; and were it true, would be no justification. It is well known what qualifications could recommend a man to the confidence of Charles. When lord Clarendon lost it in seven years by his merit, it were ignominy to have preserved it two-and-twenty.

This earl of Anglesey wrote

"A Letter to William Lenthall, Speaker to the Rump, from Mr. Annessley, expostulating with him on account of his being excluded the House for not taking the Engagement;"

printed in a pamphlet called England's Confusion[5].

"The Truth unveiled, in behalf of the Church of England[6]," &c.

being a vindication of Mr. John Standish's sermon before the king, 1676. This being an answer to Mr. Robert Grove's Vindication of the conforming clergy from the unjust aspersion of heresy, was replied to by Grove; and by a letter to the author of the Vindication of Mr. Standish's Sermon. With

"Truth Unveiled"

[4] The office of lord privy-seal is no place of confidence, nor is it any where said that the earl had any particular share of the king's favour.

[5] Biogr. p. 151.

[6] Athenæ, vol. [illegible] p. 790.

was published, a piece on Transubstantiation, entitled,

"Reflections on that Discourse, which a Master of Arts (once) of the University of Cambridge calls *rational*, presented in print to a Person of Honour, 1676."

This was answered in a tract, called,

"Roman Tradition examined."

"A Letter from a Person of Honour in the Country, written to the Earl of Castlehaven; being Observations and Reflections on his Lordship's Memoirs concerning the Wars of Ireland." Lond. 1681, 8vo.

Besides this letter, which occasioned the dispute before mentioned, was another book published, entitled, Brief Reflections on the Earl of Castlehaven's Memoirs, written by Dr. Edmund Borlase, Author of the History of the Irish Rebellion.

"A true Account of the whole Proceedings between James Duke of Ormond and Arthur Earl of Anglesey, before the King and Council, &c." Lond. 1682, folio.

"A Letter in Answer to the Duke of Ormond's[7]."

[7] Biogr. p. 154.

"A Letter of Remarks upon Jovian." Lond. 1683.

"The History of the late Commotions and Troubles in Ireland, from the Rebellion in 1641, till the Restoration in 1660."

This history is lost, and is suspected to have been purposely destroyed by persons who were interested to suppress it[8].

"The King's Right of Indulgence in spiritual Matters, with the Equity thereof asserted." Printed by Hen. Care, in 1687. Of this piece (which was calculated to attack the test and penal laws against Papists), it is remarkable, that the noble author had been a republican, and passed for a Presbyterian; and that the printer was the same person, who, in the foregoing reign, had been prosecuted for publishing The Weekly Packet of Advice from Rome; one of the political pieces that raised most clamour against the Papists[9].

"Memoirs, intermixed with moral, political, and historical Observations, by way of Discourse, in a Letter (to Sir Peter Pett); to which is prefixed, a Letter written by his Lordship during his Retirement from Court, in the Year 1685." Lond 1693, 8vo.

[8] Collins's Peerage, in Anglesey.
[9] Ant. Wood.

published by sir Peter Pett, knight, advocate-general for the kingdom of Ireland, and author of The happy future State of England [2]. The title Memoirs has no kind of relation to the work, which was a sort of rambling essay, attempting at once to defend a Popish king and the Protestant religion. The genuineness of these Memoirs was disputed by his son-in-law lord Haversham [3].

"The Earl of Anglesey's State of the Government and Kingdom, prepared and intended for his Majesty King Charles II. in the Year 1682; but the Storm impending, growing so high, prevented it then. With a short Vindication of his Lordship from several Aspersions cast on him, in a pretended Letter that carries the Title of his Memoirs," by sir John Thompson, bart. afterwards lord Haversham [4].

This was the remonstrance hinted at above, and was dated April 27, 1682.

"The Privileges of the House of Lords and Commons argued and stated in two Conferences between both Houses, April 19, and 22, 1671;

[2] [Sir Peter Pett was a virtuoso and a great scholar, and well accomplished for conversation, from his fluency and wit. Denton's Life, &c. p. 237.]

[3] See the article of that peer.

[4] Somers' Tracts, vol. i. p. 186.

to which is added, a Discourse wherein the Rights of the House of Lords are truly asserted. With learned Remarks on the seeming Arguments and pretended Precedents, offered at that Time against their Lordships;"
written by the right honourable Arthur, earl of Anglesey, lord privy seal. These conferences were managed by the earl, and concerned a bill for impositions on merchandise, which had occasioned a dispute between the two houses on the old subject of the sole right of taxing, claimed by the commons.

Besides these, we are told [5] that some valuable pieces of this earl have been lost, and that he wrote a certain large and learned discourse on the errors of Popery, in his younger years, which some of his friends would have persuaded him to publish at the time of the Popish plot; but he was dissuaded by his friend sir Peter ——; probably he would not the less have written his piece against the test.

His Diary [6] is said to have been in the possession of one Mr. Ryley in 1693; and his lordship is supposed to have digested Whitelock's Memoirs.

[5] North's Life, p. 39.
[6] Biogr. p. 157, marg. note

[The letter written by his lordship to sir P. Pett (see p. 296) is here annexed:

"From my Tusculanum, Totteridge, July 18, 1683.

"Sir Peter Pett,

"I obeyed your commands in giving the great sir George Ent a taste of my villa fare. I hope you seasoned it with your wonted good discourse. I envy you nothing of your happiness, but that I had not a part in it; for I delight in nothing more than such company from whom I ever part the better and the wiser. I acknowledge the favour in the two sheets you sent me, which were so far from satisfying me, that they served but to whet my appetite to desire that you would after so long an expectation given, *ultimam manum ponere* to that work, wherein you do *pingere æternitati*; and from which it is pitty the publick should be withheld longer.

"I remember after Cicero's incomparable parts and learning had advanced him in Rome to the highest honours and offices of that famous commonwealth, that by Cæsar's usurpations upon the publick, there was no longer place either in the senate or hall of justice for the *Romanum eloquium* he had made so much his study, and wherein he had before Cæsar himself shewed how much he excelled, he betook himself wholy to the common consolation of wise men in dis-

tress, the use and practice of philosophy, and therein with an industry and stile answerable to the diviness of the purpose, undertook for the benefit of all ages, the most religious and sacred part of philosophy, the nature of the Godhead; wherein amidst a cloud of various and opposite errours, and the thick darkness of a benighted ignorance, he acquitted himself to admiration; insomuch, that I may account him, as some great authors have done, the *divine* philosopher as well as Seneca.

"And if I had reason to doubt what his opinion might be concerning a Deity, or whether his works evince not the *true* Deity and religion, yet I am sure they tend strongly to the overthrowing the *false*: which the very worshippers of those *ignoti Dei* were so sensible of, that they conspired the destruction of this work of his, insomuch, that in the reign of Diocletian, that great bigott (as I may call him) of the heathenish idolatry, and the enemy of the Christian religion, these three books *de naturâ Deorum*, and his other two, of divination, were publickly burnt, in company with the writings of the Christians, A. C. 302, as most famous chronologers and others have recorded. In particular, Arnobius sharply (though then no Christian) inveighs against the burners of these books of Cicero, in these words, viz. 'but before 'all others, Tully the most eloquent of the Romans, 'not fearing the imputation of impiety, with great in-'genuity, freedom, and exactness, shews what his 'thoughts were; and yet (saith he) I hear of some 'that are much transported against these books of his,

'and give out that the senate ought to decree the abo-
'lishing of them, as bringing countenance to the Chris-
'tian religion, and impairing the authority of anti-
'quity: rather (said he) if you believe you have
'ought certain to deliver, as to your deities, convince
'Cicero of error, confute and explode his evil doc-
'trine. For to destroy writings, or go about to hinder
'the common reading of them, is not to defend the
'gods; but to be afraid of the testimony of truth.'
Thus far Arnobius: and I could not leave Cicero and his books in a more illustrious place than amidst these bright flames, wherein the divine writings were consumed. For what greater honour than for him to be joyned with Christ, in the same cause and punishment? I should not have so far advanced the pattern of Cicero in a Christian kingdom, but that we are so far degenerated from the primitive ones, that Tullye's morality, if not divinity, goes beyond us. When the age is receptive of better examples (though you need them not) I should willingly insinuate them to others.

"You see, I give a beginning to our intercourse, wherein you were not wont to flinch: and when you write to Bugden, pray let the learned and good bishop know, I am as much his as ever, though the whole body of Papists seem now to be confuting his before judged irrefragable book; and bring in the Protestants by head and shoulders; to what he evinced, were their maxims and practice; so that now *mutato nomine de nobis fabula narratur.* But the God of truth, in the thing wherein they deal proudly and

falsly, will shew himself above them. To him I commit you, and in him I am your affectionate friend "and servant,

"ANGLESEY."

Bishop Burnet gave the following harsh report of this nobleman:

"Annesley, advanced to be earl of Anglesey, had much more knowledge than the earl of Shaftesbury, and was very learned, chiefly in the law. He had the faculty of speaking indefatigably upon every subject, but he spoke ungracefully, and did not know that he was not good at raillery, for he was always attempting it. He understood our government well, and had examined far into the original of our constitution. He was capable of great application; and was a man of a grave deportment; but stuck at nothing and was ashamed of nothing. He was neither loved nor trusted by any man on any side; and he seemed to have no regard to common decencies, but sold every thing that was in his power, and sold himself so often, that at last the price fell so low, that he grew useless[3]." Wood had previously told us, "he was a person very subtil, cunning, and reserved in the managing and transacting his affairs, of more than ordinary parts, and one who had the command of a very smooth, sharp, and keen pen: he was also much conversant in books," &c.[4]; and left behind him a choice library, which was

[3] Hist. of the Reign of Charles II. vol. i. p. 134.

[4] Athenæ, vol. ii. col. 789.

sold by auction after his decease. Dr. Kippis observes, that both Wood and Burnet have been too severe in their censures; though still we search in vain for a perfect consistency in the earl of Anglesey's character; or, he might have added, in that of any man.]

GEORGE VILLIERS,

SECOND DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM.

When this extraordinary man, with the figure and genius of Alcibiades [a], could equally charm the presbyterian Fairfax, and the dissolute Charles: when he alike ridiculed that witty king and his solemn chancellor; when he plotted the ruin of his country with a cabal of bad ministers, or, equally unprincipled, supported its cause with bad patriots; one laments that such parts should have been devoid of every virtue. But when Alcibiades turns chemist, when he is a real bubble, and a visionary miser; when ambition is but a frolic; when the worst designs are for the foolishest ends; contempt extinguishes all reflections on his character.

The portrait of this duke has been drawn by

[a] [Flecknoe thus describes him, in Euterpe revived:
"The gallant'st person, and the noblest minde
In all the world his prince could ever finde,
Or to participate his private cares,
Or bear the publick weight of his affairs.
Like well-built arches, stronger with their weight,
And well-built minds, the steadier with their height,
Such was the composition and frame
O' the noble and the gallant Buckingham.]

GEO. VILLIERS, DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM.

four masterly hands; Burnet has hewn it out with his rough chisel; Count Hamilton[3] touched it with that slight delicacy that finishes while it seems but to sketch; Dryden[4] catched the living likeness; Pope[5] completed the historical resemblance. Yet the abilities of this lord appear in no instance more amazing, than that being exposed by two of the greatest poets, he has exposed one of them ten times more severely. Zimri is an admirable portrait; but Bayes an original creation. Dryden satirised Buckingham; but Villiers made Dryden satirise himself[6].

[3] Vide Memoires de Grammont.

[4] Zimri in Absalom and Achitophel.
["A man so various, that he seem'd to be
Not one, but all mankind's epitome.
Stiff in opinions, always in the wrong,
He 's every thing by starts, and nothing long:
But in the course of one revolving moon,
Was chymist, fidler, statesman, and buffoon.
In squand'ring wealth was his peculiar art,
Nothing went unrewarded but desert.
Beggar'd by fools, when still he found, too late,
He had his jest, and they had his estate."]

[5] In the Epistle to Lord Bathurst.

[6] [In a lampoon ascribed to Dryden, the writer says:
"His grace has tormented the players more
Than the Howards or Flecknoes, or all the store
Of d——d dull rogues that e'er plagued them before."
Poems on State Affairs, vol ii. p. 217.]

An instance of astonishing quickness is related of this duke: being present at the first representation of one of Dryden's pieces of heroic nonsense, where a lover says,

"My wound is great, because it is so small[7],"

the duke cried out,

"Then 't would be greater, were it none at all."

The play was instantly damned.

His grace wrote,

"The Rehearsal," 1671[8].

"The Chances, a Comedy;"

altered from Beaumont and Fletcher.

"Reflections upon Absalom and Achitophel[9]."

[7] [In another of his tragedies, says Dr. Lort, is this line:

"I follow Fate, which does too fast pursue;"

so I think one may fairly say of Dryden, in more senses than one, "none but himself can be his parallel."]

[8] [This comedy, Mr. Reed observes, is so perfect a masterpiece in its way, and so truly an original, that, notwithstanding its prodigious success, even the task of imitation, which most kinds of excellence have excited inferior geniuses to undertake, has appeared as too arduous to be attempted with regard to this, which through a whole century still stands alone, notwithstanding that the very plays it was written expressly to ridicule, are forgotten, and the taste it was meant to expose, totally exploded. Biog. Dram. vol. i. p. 460.]

[9] Athenæ, vol. ii. p. 865.

"A Speech in the House of Lords, November 16, 1675, for leave to bring in a Bill of Indulgence to all Protestant Dissenters;"
printed with lord Shaftesbury's speech (above mentioned) for appointing a day to hear Dr. Shirley's case[2].

"A short Discourse upon the Reasonableness of Men's having a Religion or Worship of God." Lond. 1685.
It passed through three editions. Soon after the first edition, came out, A short Answer to his Grace the Duke of Buckingham's Papers concerning Religion, Toleration, and Liberty of Conscience; to which the duke made a ludicrous and very good answer, called

"The Duke of Buckingham his Grace's Letter to the unknown Author of a Paper intituled A Short Answer, &c.[3]." Lond. 1685.

This occasioned several more pamphlets.

"A Demonstration of the Deity,"
published a little before his grace's death.

"Verses on two Lines of Mr. Edward Howard;"
printed in the third part of Miscellany Poems, 1693.

[2] Athenæ, vol. ii. p. 725.
[3] Somers's Tracts, vol. i. p. 367

"A Translation of Horace's Ode beginning, *Fortuna sævo.*"

In the fourth part

"A Letter to Sir Thomas Osborn."

Besides the above, a few pieces by this duke are scattered through two volumes, called

"The Works of his Grace George Villiers, late Duke of Buckingham," Lond. 1715[4].

These volumes are a bookseller's miscellany, containing various poems and speeches of all times; what belong to his grace are (in the first volume),

"The Restoration; or, Right will take place; a Tragi-comedy[5]."

"The Battle of Sedgemore, a satirical political Farce."

"The Militant Couple; or the Husband may thank himself: a Fragment."

"Pindaric on the Death of Lord Fairfax."

"To his Mistress."

"A Description of Fortune."

"Epitaph on Felton,"

who murdered his grace's father[6]. The editor

[4] [Evans, the bookseller, published a complete edition of the duke's works, in two volumes, 8vo. 1775.]

[5] [This very paltry performance has been attributed injuriously to the duke of Buckingham. Biog. Dram. vol. ii. p. 304.]

[6] [To whom probably the following state paper is to be re-

pretends that this could not be written by the duke; but I know no principles he had to prevent his being the author: indeed it is more bombast than offensive.

"A consolatory Epistle to Captain Julian, the Muses Newsmonger, in his Confinement[6]."

"A Character of an ugly Woman; or, a Hue and Cry after Beauty,"
in prose, written in 1678.

"The lost Mistress; a Complaint against the Countess of ******," 1675.

This was probably the countess of Shrewsbury, whose lord he killed in a duel on her account, and who is said to have held the duke's horse, disguised like a page, during the combat; to reward his prowess in which, she went to bed to him in the shirt stained with her husband's blood. The loves of this tender pair are recorded by Pope:

ferred: "A Manifesto or Remonstrance of the most Honorable the Duke of Buckingham, Generall of the Armie of the most gracious King of Great Britaine, containing Declarations of his Majesty's Intention for this present Arming. Translated out of the originall French Copie. Published with authority." Lond. 1627, 4to. Bridgewater library.]

[6] [In Ruddiman's Edinb. edit. 1754, which is said to contain his grace's genuine works, this piece is followed by a similar lampoon, entitled, "A familiar Epistle to Mr. Julian, Secretary to the Muses."]

"Gallant and gay, in Cliveden's proud alcove,
The bow'r of wanton Shrewsbury and Love."

Four poems by the duke and lord Rochester;

"Upon Nothing."

"A Session of the Poets."

"A Satire on the Follies of the Men of the Age." And

"Timon, a Satire on some new Plays."

"Three Letters to Lord Arlington and Lord Berkeley."

"His Examination by the House of Commons, in which he confessed some Part of his own bad Administration, and betrayed more of his Associate Arlington."

"Speech in the House of Lords, November 16, 1675." Vide above, p. 307.

"Speech at a Conference, 1675."

"Speech in the House of Lords, to prove the Parliament dissolved."

For this speech he, with Shaftesbury, Salisbury, and the real whig Wharton, were sent to the Tower.

(In the second volume), "A Key to the Rehearsal."

"An Account of a Conference between the Duke and Father Fitzgerald, whom King James sent to convert his Grace in his Sickness."

This has humour.

"Essay upon Reason and Religion,"
in a letter to Neville Pain, Esq.
"On human Reason,"
addressed to Martin Clifford, Esq.
"Five Letters on Election Affairs," &c.
"Ten little burlesque and satirical Poems."

[This witty and eccentric nobleman, whose mingled character, as Mr. Reed observes[a], rendered him at once the ornament and disgrace, the envy and ridicule of the court he lived in; was son to that ill-starred favourite of Charles the first, who lost his life by the hand of Felton. Thus deprived of his father while an infant, he received the early parts of his education from various domestic tutors, and completed a course of studies at Cambridge, before he went abroad. Upon his return, after the breaking out of the civil war, he sided with the royalists. At the decline of the king's cause, he attended prince Charles into Scotland, and was with him at the battle of Worcester; after which, making his escape beyond sea, he again joined him, and as a reward for his attachment was made a knight of the garter. Desirous, however, of retrieving his affairs, he came privately to England, and in 1657 married the daughter of lord Fairfax, through whose interest he recovered the greater part of

[a] In Biog. Dram. vol. i. p. 477.

the estate which he had lost. Yet this step does not appear to have lost him the royal favour: for after the restoration, he was made one of the lords of the bedchamber, called to the privy council, appointed lord lieutenant of York, and master of the horse. All these high offices, however, he lost again in 1666: for having been refused the post of president of the north, he became disaffected to the king; endeavoured to raise mutinies among the forces, and to stir up sedition among the people. The detection of this affair so exasperated the king, that he ordered Buckingham to be seized: but the duke found means to escape, notwithstanding a proclamation was issued, requiring his surrender; and the king being soon after appeased by a show of humble submission, the duke was taken again into favour. In 1670 he was supposed to be concerned in an attempt on the duke of Ormond's life: but it does not seem that this transaction weakened his interest at college or at court; for in 1671 he was installed chancellor of the university of Cambridge, and was sent embassador to France, and the next year was employed in a second embassy at Utrecht. In 1674 he resigned the chancellorship of Cambridge, and about the same time became a partisan and favourer of the Non-conformists. In February 1676 he was committed to the Tower by order of the house of lords[8], for refusing to retract the purport of a speech concerning a dissolution of parliament;

[8] His letter written during this confinement to Charles the second, is given by Collins.

but upon a petition to the king, was discharged the May following. In 1680 he joined the earl of Shaftesbury in all the violences of opposition; and falling into a bad state of health, about the time of king Charles's death, he went into the country, where he continued till his decease on April 16, 1688, an event which happened at a tenant's house at Kirkby Moorside, after three days illness, arising from a cold which he caught by sitting on the ground after fox-hunting. He was buried in Westminster abbey[9].

"Of his personal character," adds Mr. Reed, "it is impossible to say any thing in vindication; for though his severest enemies acknowledge him to have possessed great vivacity and a quickness of parts peculiarly adapted to the purposes of ridicule, yet his warmest advocates have never attributed to him a single virtue. His generosity was profuseness; his wit malevolence; and the gratification of his passions his sole aim through life[a]. As he had lived a profligate, he died a beggar, and as he had raised no friend in his life, he found none to lament him at his death. As a writer, however, he stands in a quite different point of view. There we see the wit and forget the libertine. His poems, which indeed are not very numerous, are capital in their kind[3]." This praise appears excessive,

[9] Biog. Dram. ut sup. and Biog. Dict. vol. xv. p. 102.

[a] It deserves, however, to be remarked, that the memoir prefixed to his works informs us he bestowed a handsome annuity upon Cowley during life, and a noble monument in Westminster abbey after his death.

[3] Biog. Dram. ut sup.

for he had so vitiated a taste, and so vulgar a style, that, except his Pindaric on Lord Fairfax, the following is perhaps the only effort of his muse which can be selected without conferring blame on the selector.

"TO HIS MISTRESS.

"What a dull fool was I
To think so gross a lie,
As that I ever was in love before?
I have, perhaps, known one or two
With whom I was content to be,
At that which they call keeping company;
But after all that they could do,
I still could be with more:
Their absence never made me shed a tear;
And I can truly swear,
That till my eyes first gaz'd on you,
I ne'er beheld that thing I could adore.

"A world of things must curiously be sought,
A world of things must be together brought
To make up charms, which have the power to move
Through a discerning eye, true love;
That is a master-piece above
What only looks and shape can do,
There must be wit and judgment too;
Greatness of thought and worth, which draw
From the whole world, respect and awe.

"She that would raise a noble love, must find
Ways to beget a passion for her mind;
She must be that which she to be would seem;
For all true love is grounded on esteem:

Plainness and truth gain more a generous heart
Than all the crooked subtleties of art.
She must be—what said I?—she must be *you*,
None but yourself that miracle can do.
At least, I 'm sure, thus much I plainly see,
None but yourself e'er did it upon me:
'T is you alone that can my heart subdue;
To you alone it always shall be true."]

HENEAGE FINCH,

SECOND EARL OF WINCHELSEA,

First cousin of the chancellor Nottingham, made a figure at the same period. He was intimate with Monke, and concerned in the Restoration; soon after which he was sent embassador to Mahomet the fourth. Monke had given the earl the government of Dover castle, which was continued to him; and when king James was stopped at Feversham, he sent for the earl of Winchelsea, who prevailed on the king to return to London. The earl voted for giving the crown to king William, by whom he was continued lord lieutenant of Kent. He died soon after, in 1689. On his return from Constantinople, visiting Sicily, he was witness to a terrible convulsion of Mount Ætna, an account of which he sent to the king, and which was soon after published by authority, in a very thin quarto, with this title,

"A true and exact Relation of the late prodigious Earthquake, and Eruption of Mount Ætna, or Monte Gibello; as it came in a Letter written to his Majesty from Naples. By the Right Honourable the Earle of Winchilsea,

his Majesties late Ambassador at Constantinople, who in his Return from thence, visiting Catania in the Island of Sicily, was an Eye-witness of that dreadful Spectacle. Together with a more particular Narrative of the same, as it is collected out of several Relations sent from Catania." Lond. 1669 [a].

With a view of the mountain and conflagration.

[a] [The whole title of the tract is here given, which appears to be as much as is requisite, from the nature of the subject.]

HENRY BOOTH,
LORD DELAMER,
AND
EARL OF WARRINGTON.

It is remarkable how many of the fairest names in our story have contributed to grace our memoirs of literature. The lord in question was an author, and, like his father, an active instrument in a revolution of government. Lord Henry, who was thrice imprisoned for his noble love of liberty [a], and who narrowly escaped the fury of James and Jefferies, lived to be commissioned by the prince of Orange to order that king to remove from Whitehall; a message which he delivered with a generous decency. He was soon dismissed by king William, to gratify the Tories, and died in the forty-second year of his age, having written a vindication of his dear friend, under this title,

[a] [On a false accusation of treason, says Bolton, for which, in January 1686, he was tried in Westminster hall by twenty-seven peers, who were selected for that purpose by king James and his operator Jefferys, the high-steward; but, after hearing his defence, all those peers unanimously acquitted him. Extinct Peerage, p. 86.]

HENRY BOOTH LORD DELAMER,

and EARL *of* WARRINGTON

Pub. May 8. 1816 by F. Jukes, 102, Strand.

"The late Lord Russel's Case, with Observations upon it [2]."

"Speech of the Honourable Henry Booth at Chester, on his being elected Knight of the Shire for that County, March, 1680-1 [3]."

"Another Speech,"

which seems to have been addressed to his county, to persuade them to join the prince of Orange [4].

"Charges to the Grand Jury in 1691, 92, and 93."

"The Works of the Right Honourable Henry late Lord Delamer and Earl of Warrington, containing his Lordship's Advice to his Children, several Speeches in Parliament, &c. [5]. with many other occasional Discourses on the Affairs of the two last Reigns; being original Manuscripts [6], written with his Lordship's own hand." Lond. 1694, 8vo.

Dedicated to his son and successor, by the pub-

[2] [Printed in folio, 1689.]

[3] State Tracts, vol. ii. p. 145.

[4] Ib. p. 434.

[5] [In p. 97 of this volume, says Dr. Lort, a speech for the Exclusion Bill has this remarkable expression: "I hope it is *no regis ad exemplum* that makes our nation so lewd and wicked at this day."]

[6] ["About *thirty-two*" in number, says the advertisement of Dunton the bookseller.]

lisher, I. de la Heuze. At the end is an elegy on the death of his lady.

This collection, which I have now met with, I had been misled in my first edition, though suspecting the mistake, to ascribe to the earl's father sir George Booth [7], who, having no title to a place in this list, is accordingly omitted.

["The Speech of the Right Honourable Henry Earl of Warrington, upon his being sworn Mayor of Chester, in November 1691,"
was printed on a folio half-sheet.

This lord was the second but only surviving son of sir George Booth, first baron Delamer, whom he succeeded in 1684; and soon after was committed close prisoner to the Tower, under suspicion of being concerned in some practices against the crown; but was set at liberty after a few months imprisonment. On the accession of James he was again sent prisoner to the Tower, was admitted to bail, and shortly after a third time committed. In January 1686 he was brought to trial before a select number of the peers [8],

[7] [Dunton paid the following compliment to the father and son in 1705: "The noble earl of Warrington has given early proofs of steering the whole course of his life, by the correct and almost perfect example of his noble father" Life, p. 424.]

[8] He was accused of conspiring to raise a rebellion, and to subvert the government, in conjunction with the duke of

chancellor Jefferies, his personal enemy, being appointed lord high steward, and his lordship was unanimously acquitted. Upon the prince of Orange's landing, he raised a great force in Cheshire and Lancashire, with which he marched to join him: and his services in promoting the revolution were thought so meritorious, that he was appointed chancellor and under-treasurer of the exchequer. These offices, however, he did not continue to hold more than a year, and the reason appears to have been, says Dr. Kippis[a], that lord Delamer was not calculated to be a pliant courtier under any establishment. Though his lordship was removed from the administration, it was thought necessary to confer on him some mark of royal favour, and he was therefore created earl of Warrington, in April 1690: with a pension-grant of £2000 per annum, for the better support of that dignity. But these favours he enjoyed a very short time, his death taking place on the 2d of January 1694, before he had completed the forty-second year of his age.

Mr. Granger describes him as a man of a generous and noble nature, who disdained upon any terms to submit to servitude; and whose passions seemed to

Monmouth and other traitors. The lords Howard and Grey appeared in court against him; but they said little or nothing to the matter in question. The principal evidence was one Saxton, an obscure fellow of an infamous character, and the lords gave no credit to him. Granger's Biog. Hist. vol. iv. p. 274.

[a] Biog. Brit. vol. ii. p. 412.

centre in the love of civil and religious liberty[2]. Dr. Kippis passes a farther encomium on his public spirit, and applauds his private life for its strict piety, worth, honour, and humanity.

Dunton gave him the character of "a very great man, and one that deserved well of his country; who asserted the English liberties with a noble zeal, and never carried his point by noise and tumult, but by prudence and strength of argument. He was a Christian as well as a politician, though he made no bustle in the church; for his principles had nothing in them but moderation and peace[3]." This is a high character, but probably no untrue one; for the writer (who seems to have had a personal knowledge of those he has characterised) delivered his individual sentiments with a blunt veracity, and with discriminative observation.

Mr. Seward has afforded the following notice of lord Warrington: This learned and valiant nobleman, who contributed no less by his pen than by his sword to bring about the revolution under William the third, thus forcibly describes the advantages of that form of government which he had laboured to procure for his countrymen, in one of his charges to the grand jury of Wilts:

"Gentlemen,

"There is not a better form of government under the sun, than that of England. Yet, excellent as it is, I find that many are impatient under it, and thirst

[2] Biog. Hist. ut sup. See also his Epit. in Collins's Peerage.

[3] Life and Errors, p. 237.

extremely after that which is called a commonwealth; thinking, no doubt, to enjoy greater privileges and immunities than now they do. But I am apt to believe, that they who are not contented under this form of government, have not considered aright what a commonwealth is. A commonwealth makes a sound and a shadow of liberty to the people, but in reality is but a monarchy under another name: for if monarchy be a tyranny under a single person, a commonwealth is a tyranny under several persons. As many persons as govern, so many tyrants. But let it be the best that can be; yet the people under a commonwealth enjoy not that liberty which we do. As the excellency of this government is an argument sufficient to dissuade any of us from the least attempt of alteration, so experience has taught us, that no sort of government but that under which we now live, will suit or agree with England. After the civil wars between Charles the first and his parliament, several kinds of government were set up one after the other; all ways were tried, but nothing would do, until we were returned to our old and ancient way [4]."

The volume entitled his Lordship's Works professes to have been printed from his original MSS. and contains many pages of valuable advice to his children, besides much political disquisition. At the end is an elegy on the death of lady Warrington, which bespeaks connubial sensibility and grateful regret, if not poetic artifice or skill. His lordship's

[4] Seward's Anecd. vol. ii. p 126.

more general lamentation on the lot of man, may best perhaps endure transcription.

" How vain is every thing that lives by breath,
That's only born, to be destroy'd by death!
And all the while it doth its breath retain,
Is sure of nothing, but of toyl and pain,
And only toyls that it may toyl again.
And of all things that thus so wretched are,
It is man's lot to have the worser share:
He that was made the lord of all the rest,
Is doom'd with anxious cares to be oppress;
Being decreed by an eternal law
In a most tedious irksome yoke to draw:
For he must sweat and toyl, if he will live,
From which he never must expect reprieve.
Those things that do him 'bove the beast prefer,
Serve only for to waste his days with care,
And make him fondly after baubles run,
To seek for rest and find himself undone.
His reason often does to madness grow,
His knowledge does his scanty talent show:
Wretched he is, if he abound or want,
Unceasing racks the needy soul does rent;
Or if it chance his goods do overflow,
(As few there are to whom it happens so,)
The fear of losing what he has, destroys
The pleasure of those things which he enjoys."

HENRY,

THIRD LORD ARUNDEL OF WARDOUR,

ONE of the lords imprisoned for the Popish plot, had behaved with distinguished bravery in the quarrel of Charles the first; but the merit of his religion and sufferings were stronger recommendations to James the second, in whose short reign lord Arundel was lord privy-seal, and much trusted. In a paltry collection, called "A Collection of eighty-six loyal Poems," printed in 1685, by one [2] of the lowest tools of the Roman Catholic faction, I find five little Meditations in verse, ascribed to this lord, and said to be written whilst he was prisoner in the Tower.

In another poem in this collection, p. 227, it is said that Arundel was to have been chancellor [3]. Another, on the death of Charles the

[2] [Nat. Thompson, the publisher, seems also to have been the compiler of this collection, which contains many pieces afterwards inserted in the State Poems.]

[3] [LORD ARUNDEL, of old so warlike and bold,
Made choice of a *chancellor's gown* we are told.
All these did conspire with the lord Castlemain,
Who now his good dutchess will ne'er catch again."]

second, is so ridiculously bad, that I cannot help quoting the two first lines of it:

"Hang all the streets with sable sad; and call
The royal palace *Black*, and not *White*-hall."

The most remarkable piece in this miscellany, in which there are a few of a better style, is the elegy of Charles the first, which I have before mentioned, and which being printed, and ascribed to him in the life of his son, is a strong presumption of its authenticity.

[This lord was the son of Thomas, lord Arundel, and lady Blanch Somerset, the heroine who bravely defended Wardour with a few men, for nine days, against the parliamentary forces under the command of Hungerford and Ludlow. In 1678 Henry lord Arundel was committed to the Tower upon the information of that miscreant Titus Oates, and impeached by the commons of high crimes, &c. without being brought to trial. He continued in confinement till 1683, when he was admitted to bail. He was constituted lord keeper of the privy-seal, and knight of the Bath, in 1686, and retiring to his seat at Breamore, on the abdication of James the second, he lived in great hospitality till his death in December 1694[4].

[4] Collins's Peerage, vol. vii. p. 50.

The following is one of the five poems attributed to "Lord Arundel of Warder, and Count of the sacred Roman Empire," and confers some credit on his lordship's moral sentiments and manly style.

"A VALEDICTION TO THE WORLD.

"Hence, all ye visions of the world's delight,
You treach'rous dreams of our deluded sense,
Passion too long hath seiz'd on reason's right,
And play'd the tyrant in her own defence:
Her flatt'ring fancies hurri'd me about
To seek content which *I* could ne'er find out.
If any pleasure did slide o'er my sence,
It left a mark of shame when it went thence;
And when possest, it relished no more,
And I remain'd as thirsty as before:
Those pleasant charms that did my heart seduce,
Seem'd great, pursu'd, but less'ned in the use,
And that false flame that kindled my desire,
Ere I could taste, the pleasure did expire.
But reason now shall re-possess her throne,
And grace restore what nature had o'erthrown.
My better genius prompts me to declare
Against those follies, and to side with her:
She tells me, 'tis high time to stemm that tide
Whose torrent doth us from ourselves divide.
Those brutal passions do un-man our mind,
And rule, where virtue had them slaves design'd.
Such usurpation shall prevail no more,
I will to reason her just rights restore;
And make my rebel heart that duty pay
To her, which to my sence was cast away

But this, dear Lord! must be thy work, not mine,
Thy grace must finish what I but design:
It is thy pow'r alone that first doth move,
Then give us strength to execute and love.
For nature hath by custom so prevail'd,
And such dominion o'er our sence entail'd,
That we can never hope but by thy hand
To free our captive souls from her command.
That fatal liberty which for our good
Thou gav'st us, was ill us'd, worse understood.
Men made by reason not like beasts t' obey;
Losing that reason, prove more beasts than they:
And sure they lose it, when they do dispence
With their known duty, to delight the sence.
Since then thy bounty doth my heart inspire,
Make me to do, as well as to desire:
Set so my warring heart from passions free,
That it may ne'er love any thing but Thee!
By thy sweet force my stubborn heart incline
To quit my conduct, and to follow thine:
So shall my soul a double conquest prove,
Bought by thy blood, and conquer'd by thy love[6]."

[6] Loyal Poems, p. 214.

OPTRA
BUNBAY
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OPTRE

GEORGE SAVILE MARQUIS OF HALIFAX.

GEORGE SAVILE,

MARQUIS OF HALIFAX,

A MAN more remarkable for his wit than his steadiness, and whom an ingenious modern historian [2] has erected into a principal character in the reign of Charles the second. But when old histories are re-written, it is necessary to set persons and facts in new lights from what they were seen by cotemporaries [3]. Voltaire, speaking of Dupleix, says [4], that he was the first who introduced the custom of quoting his authorities in the margin, "précaution absolument nécessaire, quand on n'écrit pas l'histoire de son

[*] Mr. Hume, who observes that the marquis's variations might be the effects of his integrity, rather than of his ambition. They might; but it is doubtful. [Dryden seemed to be of Hume's opinion, for he is described

——————of piercing wit and pregnant thought,
Endued by nature, and by learning taught
To move assemblies; who but only try'd
The worse awhile, then chose the better side:
Nor chose alone, but turn'd the balance too;
So much the weight of one brave man can do.
Absalom and Achitophel.]

[3] In order to which, it is best to omit referring even to those authors that are used in the compilation.

[4] Ecrivains du Siecle de Louis XIV.

tems." However, the dictator of this sentence, and author of that beautiful Essay on universal History, has totally forgot his own rule; and has indeed left that work a most charming bird's-eye landscape, where one views the whole in picturesque confusion, and imagines the objects more delightful than they are in reality, and when examined separately. The marquis wrote,

"The Anatomy of an Equivalent[5]."

"A Letter to a Dissenter, upon Occasion of his Majesty's late gracious Declaration of Indulgence," 1687[6].

"An Essay upon Taxes, calculated for the present Juncture of Affairs in England." 1693[7].

"Advice to a Daughter[8]."

"The Character of a Trimmer."

[5] Printed in the Collection of State Tracts, vol. ii. p. 300.

[6] Printed among Somers's Tracts, vol. ii. p. 364.

[7] Ib. vol. iv. p. 63.

[8] [Republished under the title of "The Lady's New Year's Gift," in 1705. Philip, lord Stanhope, son to the earl of Chesterfield, married Elizabeth, daughter of the marquis of Halifax. The marquis and the earl quarrelled, and the latter made his son bring his wife to Lichfield; breaking off all intercourse between the families. Lady Stanhope had always on her toilette her father's "Advice to a Daughter:" her father-in-law took it up one day, and wrote in the title-page, "Labour in vain." Walpoliana, vol. ii. p. 9.

"Maxims of State applicable to all Times [2]."

"Character of Bishop Burnet [3]."

"A seasonable Address to both Houses of Parliament, concerning the Succession, the Fears of Popery and arbitrary Government," 1681 [3].

"Cautions for Choice of Parliament-men."

"A rough Draught of a new Model at Sea."

"Lord Halifax's historical Observation upon the Reigns of Edward I. II. III. and Richard II. with Remarks upon their faithful Counsellors and false Favourites," 1689 [4].

Seven of these pieces were printed together in 8vo. 1704, under the title of

"Miscellanies by the late Marquis of Halifax. A Character of King Charles the Second; and political, moral, and miscellaneous Thoughts and Reflections;"

published by his grand-daughter the countess of Burlington.

[The advertisement prefixed to the above volume announces it to be published *from* the original manu-

[2] Printed among the works of Villiers duke of Buckingham, vol. ii. p. 137.

[3] Printed at the end of the bishop's History of his own Times.

[3] Somers's Tracts, second collect. vol. iii. p. 346.

[4] Harl. Catal. vol. i. p. 438.

scripts of lord Halifax, in the possession of his granddaughter Dorothy, but not *by her*. It was printed in 1750, 8vo.

The marquis also wrote

"Memoirs of his own Life,"

says Mr. Seward[6]; the manuscript was in the possession of the late earl of Bullington. His lordship had a failing too commonly incident to persons who have some wit but more vanity: according to Dr. Burnet[7], he let his wit frequently turn upon matters of religion; so that he passed for a bold and determined atheist; though, adds the bishop, "he often protested to me he was not one, and he believed there was not one in the world."

Lord Halifax was descended from an ancient family in Yorkshire, and born about 1630, as has been conjectured from the time of returning from his travels[8]. He contributed to bring about the Restoration, and soon distinguishing himself after that æra, by his abilities, was created baron Savile and viscount Halifax, in 1667[9]. He was called to the privy-council in 1672, and in the same year went over to Holland as embassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to treat about a peace with France. In 1675 he opposed with vigour the non-resisting test bill; and was removed from the council-board the year following, by the interest of lord Danby, whom he had provoked by a

[6] Anecd. vol. ii. p. 217.
[7] Hist. of his own Times, vol. i. p. 375.
[8] New Biog. Dict. vol. xiii. p. 266.
[9] Bolton's Ex[illegible] Peerage, p. 137.

witticism. However, upon a change of ministry in 1679, he was made a member of the new council. When the bill of exclusion was brought into the house of lords, he appeared with great resolution at the head of the debates against it. This so highly exasperated the commons, that they addressed the king to remove him from his councils and presence for ever: but he prevailed with his majesty soon after to dissolve that parliament, and was created an earl. After many political vexations he was made a marquis in 1682, and lord privy-seal, and upon king James's accession, president of the council: but on refusing his consent to the repeal of the tests, he was dismissed from all public employments. In the convention parliament he was afterwards chosen speaker of the house of peers, and strongly supported the prince of Orange, upon whose accession he was again made privy-seal: but in the session of 1689, upon an inquiry into the author of the prosecutions against lord Russel and Algernon Sidney, the marquis having been concerned in those measures, quitted the court, and became a zealous opposer of the measures of government, till his death, which happened in April 1695.

Bishop Burnet, from personal knowledge, characterises him as a man of great and ready wit, full of life and very pleasant, but much turned to satire. "In a fit of sickness," says the bishop, "I knew him very much touched with a sense of religion. I was then often with him; he seemed full of good purposes; but they went off with his sickness. He was always talking of morality and friendship. He was punctual

in his payments, and just in all private dealings: but, with relation to the public, he went backwards and forwards, and changed sides so often, that in conclusion no side trusted him: he seemed full of commonwealth notions, yet he went into the worst part of king Charles's reign. The liveliness of his imagination was always too hard for his judgment. A severe jest was preferred by him to all arguments whatever; and he was endless in consultations: for when, after much discourse, a point was settled, if he could find a new jest, to make even that which was suggested by himself seem ridiculous, he could not hold, but would study to raise the credit of his wit; though it made others call his judgment in question. When he talked to me, as a philosopher, of the contempt of the world; I asked him what he meant by getting so many new titles, which I called the hanging himself about with bells and tinsel. He had no other excuse for it but this, that since the world were such fools as to value those matters, a man must be a fool for company: he considered them but as rattles, yet rattles please children; so these might be of use to his family [3]."

The following specimens of his lordship's literary ingenuity and worldly observation are taken from his "Moral Thoughts and Reflections:"

"Time hath thrown a vail upon the faults of former ages, or else we should see the same deformities we condemn in the present times.

[3] Hist. ut sup. p. 376.

"A man that steps aside from the world and hath leisure to observe it without interest or design, thinks all mankind as mad as they think him, for not agreeing with them in their mistakes.

"Popularity is a crime from the moment it is sought: it is only a virtue where men have it, whether they will or no. It is generally an appeal to the people from the sentence given by men of sense against them: it is stepping very low to get very high.

"Cunning is so apt to grow into knavery, that an honest man will avoid the temptation of it: but men in this age are half bribed by the ambition of circumventing, without any other encouragement.

"An honest man must lose so many occasions of getting, that the world will hardly allow him the character of an able one.

"There are five orders of fools, as of building: 1. The blockhead; 2. coxcomb; 3. vain blockhead; 4. grave coxcomb; 5. the half-witted fellow: this last is of the composite order.

"A fool will admire or like nothing that he understands; a man of sense, nothing but what he understands.

"Anger may have some excuse for being blind, but malice none; for malice hath time to look before it.

"Heraldry is one of those foolish things that may yet be too much despised. There is a good use to be made of the most contemptible things, and an ill one of those that are the most valuable.

"They who are of opinion that money will do every

thing, may very well be suspected to do every thing for money.

" The reading of most men is like a wardrobe of old cloaths that are seldom used.

" Mens words are bullets that their enemies take up and make use of against them.

" He that can be quite indifferent when he seeth another man injured, hath a lukewarm honesty that a wise man will not depend upon.

" He that is not concerned when he seeth an ill thing done to another, will not be very eager to do a good one himself.

" Eagerness is apt to overlook consequences; it is loth to be stopt in its career; for where men are in great haste, they see only in a straight line.

" Out-doing is so near reproaching, that it will generally be thought very ill company. Any thing that shineth doth in some measure tarnish every thing that standeth next to it."]

OPTER
HOWRAY
BRANCH

Boequet Sc.

GEORGE EARL OF BERKELEY.

Pub.d Feb.y 1.1806. by J. Scott N.o 442 Strand.

GEORGE,

EARL OF BERKELEY,

THE first earl of that ancient line[2], distinguished his piety by bestowing on the public library of Sion college, for the use of the city clergy[3], a valuable library collected by sir Robert Coke; and by the following religious tract,

"Historical Applications and occasional Meditations upon several Subjects. Written by a Person of Honour, 1670." 12mo.[4].

[2] [And thirteenth lord Berkeley, having greatly manifested his loyalty to Charles the second, in the Restoration, was advanced to the dignity of viscount Dursley and earl of Berkeley in 1679. He died on October 14, 1698, aged seventy-one, and was buried at Cranford in Middlesex, where a monument was erected to his memory, of which Collins has given the inscription. Vide Peerage, vol. iii. p. 465.]

[3] Vide Collins in Berkeley. [Where the letter of thanks from the president and head of the college may be seen.]

[4] [To this publication Flecknoe appears to allude in the following lines, addressed "To the lord George Berkeley."

"Since as by clear experience we see
Virtue is onely true nobility;
There's none gives greater proof of it than you
(My lord) that your nobility is true:
And that 't may so continue, you provide
By adding to 't true piety beside.
For piety is but vertue dyed in grain,
Can ne'er change colour, nor take spot or stain.

This uncommon little book came out of the library of John Vaughan, earl of Carberry, who had written in the title-page the name of the author. It was purchased by Mr. Whiston, to whom I am obliged for it, and who was assured by one of the family, that it was certainly lord Berkeley's, of which the piece itself contains some slight collateral proofs. The dedication, signed Constans, is addressed to the lady Harmonia [5], in whose name the author writes an epistle to himself, which concludes the book, and in which she is made to call him, "my lord." A copy of verses [6] by Waller (printed, I think,

---

Such courtiers Heav'n desires, and such kings shou'd
Desire too, if they 'd have them great and good:
Happy the whilst (my lord) are such as you,
Fit both for th' heavenly court, and earthly too."

Epig. 1670.]

[5] [Supposed to be Mary, countess of Warwick, the daughter of Richard Boyle, earl of Cork. See p. 215 of this volume.]

[6] [Some of the verses run as follow:

"Bold is the man that dares ingage
For piety, in such an age:
Who can presume to find a guard
From scorn, when Heav'n's so little spar'd?
Divines are pardon'd; they defend
Altars on which their lives depend:
But the prophane impatient are,
When nobler peers make this their care.

in none of his works[7]) is prefixed, calls the author's a *noble* pen, and says, "he drew his well-known pedigree from kings." Robert Fitzharding, the direct ancestor of the earl of Berkeley, was of the royal house of Denmark.

[Lord Berkeley also published

"A Speech to the Levant Company at their annual Election, 9 Feb. 1680,"

in one sheet, quarto. See Wood's Athenæ, vol. ii. p. 1038. Lord Orford was mistaken, as Dr. Lort and Mr. Reed observe, in supposing that "Waller's copy of verses was printed in none of his works." It occurs in the edition by Fenton, who has added the following interesting and curious information: "The book to which this poem is prefixed was written by George lord Berkeley, created earl of Berkeley by king Charles the second. He was a person of strict virtue and piety; and of such an undistinguishing affability to men of all ranks and parties, that I have been told Mr. Wycherley strained his character into that of lord Plausible in the Plain Dealer. The founder of this

---

High birth and fortune, warrant give
That such men write what they believe:
And, feeling first what they indite,
New credit give to ancient light."]

[7] [It appeared in the tenth edition, 1722, 12mo. where lord Berkeley's name is at the bottom. Dr. Lort.]

noble family is said to have been a younger son to one of the Danish kings who attended the duke of Normandy, and settled in England after the conquest[8]."

The earl of Berkeley's scarce little book, entitled, "Historical Applications," had passed to a third edition[9] in 1680, and was then reprinted, as the title-page announces, "with additions." It serves to confirm the account of his lordship's amiable character which was given by Mr. Fenton; and though much enriched by selected passages from other writers, has many valuable sentiments intermingled by the noble moralist. The following instances may be adduced:

"A title to honour and honourable actions is to be preferred before a title of honour unaccompanied with just and noble deeds. For though it be a happiness and a blessing to be descended of a vertuous and ancient family, yet if they who are thus descended shall degenerate from the worth of their ancestours, their faults are aggravated by not following so good and great examples; and they are generally more despised then the vulgar and ignoble vicious persons. For (as Boëtius says) if there be any good in nobility, I judge it to be onely, or chiefly this, that it seems there is a necessity imposed upon those that are nobly born, not to degenerate from the vertue of their ancestours. Lords and nobles, who stand on the higher ground for doing good, should endeavour to excell others more in generous and just actions, then they do in high

[8] Obs. on Waller's Poems, p. cxliii.

[9] For a copy of which I am under obligation to Mr. Brand.

and honourable dignities. The examples of such men will have great influence upon the places and countries where they live.

" It was well and truly said by the late lord chancellour[9] in his speech to the lords, in the presence of the king, lords, and commons: 'I hope you, my 'lords, will for the king's sake, as well as your own, 'shew great and good examples to your countrymen. 'Your examples will be very prevalent with them, and 'by your actions they will judge of the actions of his 'majesty, whom they suppose you imitate, having so 'near an access to his person.'

" Neither the ambitious nor covetous man can ever be satisfied; for their thirsty desires after honour and wealth increase by their obtaining what at present they so greedily covet; like one in a burning fever, the giving him drink does but increase in him a desire still to have more, and his thirst is but little quenched. He that will not religiously frame his mind to content himself in whatever station God has placed him, will scarcely be satisfied and easy in any condition: for if we cannot proportion our fortunes to our minds, we should suit our minds to our fortunes; rendring thanks to God Almighty, who has done such great things for us, and then we are happy as to this world. To make our felicity here the more conspicuous, we ought to compare our temporal state to those beneath us, our inferiours, and not to our superiours[a]."]

[9] The earl of Clarendon.

[a] The philosophy of this passage has been beautifully recommended by the author of the Task:

"In such a world; so thorny, and where none
Finds happiness unblighted; or, if found,
Without some thistly sorrow at its side;
It seems the part of wisdom, and no sin
Against the law of love, to measure lots
With less distinguish'd than ourselves; that thus
We may with patience bear our moderate ills,
And sympathize with others, suffering more."

Bowles

JOHN LOWTHER,
VISCOUNT LONSDALE.

[Sir John Lowther, of Lowther-hall, one of the early promoters of the revolution, was constituted vice-chamberlain to king William and queen Mary on their advancement to the English throne[2]; and was twice appointed one of the regency, while the king went to Holland[3]. According to Bolton, he was also a commissioner of the treasury. In 1696 he was created baron Lowther, of Lowther, and viscount Lonsdale, in Westmorland. In 1699 he was made lord privy-seal, and died July 10, 1700, aged forty-five.

His brief introduction here arises from the belief of his having written

"A Treatise on Œconomics,"

addressed to his son[4], which may still remain in manuscript among some of his descendants.]

[2] Nichols's Selection of Poems, vol. v. p. 33.

[3] Bolton's Extinct Peerage, p. 178.

[4] Tickell inscribed his poem of Oxford, in 1707, to the son of this peer, and thus introduced a compliment to both:

"Whilst you inhabit Lowther's awful pile,
A structure worthy of the founder's toil;
Amaz'd we see the former Lonsdale shine
In each descendant of his noble line:
But most transported and surpriz'd we view
His ancient glories all reviv'd in you,
Where charms and virtues join their equal grace,
Your father's godlike soul, your mother's lovely face!

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